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SINNOTT'S CATECHISM.



MALTON.







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SINNOTT'S CATECHISM.



SINNOTT'S CATECHISM:

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT

"Field Exercise & Evolutions of Infantry."

BY

CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. MALTON,

THE SCOTTISH BORDERERS MILITIA.

(Author of "Company and Battalion Drill Illustrated," &c. &c.)

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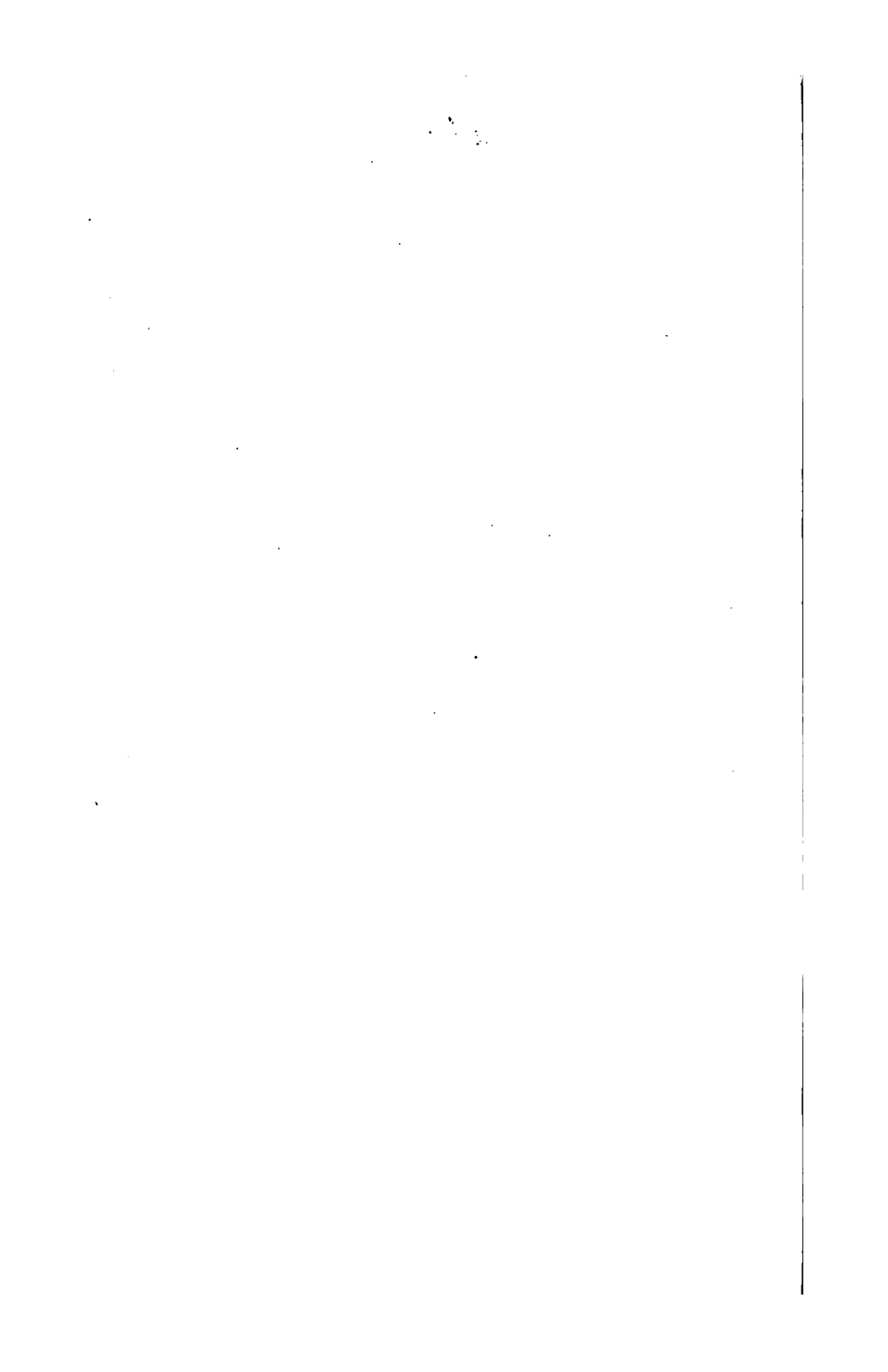
P R E F A C E.



THE present Edition has been thoroughly revised and corrected up to the date of publication.

Attention has also been paid to a point heretofore, to a certain extent, overlooked — that a Catechism should be not so much a manual of reference as a book for examination ; and many Questions involving tiresome and unnecessary repetition have accordingly been omitted.

September, 1866.



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NOTE.

The cautions and commands given by the Instructor in Company, by the Battalion-commander (or other mounted Officer) in Battalion, drill, are printed in CAPITALS: the words given by Company (Subdivision, or Section) leaders are printed in *Italics*.

The letters C. L. E. and C. in the margin are intended to assist the eye in selecting questions on the duty of the *Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, or Covering-serjeant*. When several consecutive questions relate to the same person, the marginal letter is not repeated.

The cautionary word "*Company*" or "*No. —*", given to a Company, Subdivision, or Section by its leader before he gives a command has, in order to save space, been omitted throughout. For the same reason, troops armed with the short rifle are termed '*Riflemen*'.

The reference F. E. is to the *Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry*.

CATECHISM ON INFANTRY DRILL.

COMPANY DRILL.

Section 1.—*Formation of the Company : and general Rules.*

(F. E., pp. 59, 69-71.)

QUESTION 1.—When a company forms singly, for drill, how do the men fall in ?

ANSWER.—In two ranks at close order ; the files lightly touching to the flank file first placed.

Q. 2.—At what distance are the ranks, at close order ?

A.—One pace of 30 inches ; measuring from the heels of the one rank to the heels of the other.

Q. 3.—What is a 'file' ?

A.—Each front-rank man and his rear-rank man together compose a file.

Q. 4.—How is a company sized ?

A.—From flanks to centre ; and so that each rear-rank man may be, as nearly as possible, the height of his front-rank man.

Q. 5.—State the method adopted when a company is first sized ?

A.—The men having been placed in single rank according to their height, the tallest man on the right, the shortest on the left, the right-hand man is directed to take 3 paces to the front : the next man is then told to place himself 3 paces in front of the left-hand man of the rank, as a new left-hand man ; the third tallest man to place himself on the left of the right-hand man, the fourth tallest on the right of the left-hand man, of

the new rank ; and so on, alternately, till the rank is complete. The men are then directed to number from the right, and told off into subdivisions, the right subdivision being made to consist of an even number of men ; and—the left-hand man of the rank, if an odd number, having first been cautioned to stand fast—the even numbers of the right subdivision, and the odd numbers of the left are ordered to take a pace to the rear. Lastly, the whole are closed on the centre file, and ordered to dress by the right ; care being taken that the rear rank covers correctly.

Q. 6.—Is a company usually sized when it comes on parade ?

A.—No : when the men have once been sized, they should be able to take their proper places.

Q. 7.—What is a 'blank' file ?

A.—A file without a rear-rank man.

Q. 8.—In what case must there be a blank file in a company ; and where will it be placed,—and why ?

A.—When the company consists of an uneven number of men. It will be placed the third from the left of the front rank ; so that, in forming fours, the four on that flank may be complete*.

Q. 9.—What are *right* and *left* files ?

A.—Odd numbers are 'right', even numbers are 'left', files. The file on the left of the company however—whether an odd or even number—will act as a *left* file, and the left file but one as a *right* file.

Q. 10.—Why ?

A.—In order that, when the company forms fours, the four on its left flank may be complete*.

Q. 11.—When the file on the left of the company is an odd number, what is the 3rd file from the left termed ?

A.—Being a *right* file without a *left* file, it is called an 'odd' file.

Q. 12.—Describe the position of a soldier when standing at attention ?

* Sec. 18, Q. 14.

A.—The shoulders and body are exactly square to the front; heels in line and closed, toes turned out so that the feet may form an angle of 60° , knees straight; the elbow of the arm not carrying the rifle is close to the side, the palm of the hand turned flat to the thigh, thumb close to the forefinger and as far back as the seam of the trouser; the hips are rather drawn back, the breast is advanced, the body straight and inclining forward so that its weight may bear principally on the fore part of the feet; the head is erect but not thrown back, the chin slightly drawn in, and the eyes look straight to the front.

Q. 13.—What is the average front of each man, when in that position?

A.—Twenty-one inches.

Q. 14.—How is a company told off?

A.—On the word "NUMBER", the men call out their numbers from right to left: the company is then told off into two subdivisions termed respectively 'right' and 'left', and into four sections numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 from the right.

Q. 15.—What is the difference between a *right* and *left* company?

A.—A 'right' company is one the number of which, as it stands in the battalion, is uneven; a 'left,' the number of which is even.

Q. 16.—When a company cannot be divided into subdivisions of equal strength, which will be the stronger of the two subdivisions?

A.—If the company is ordered to tell off as a right company, the right subdivision; if as a left company, the left subdivision.

Q. 17.—Of two unequal sections in a subdivision, which will be the stronger?

A.—The outer.

Q. 18.—What is the object of these rules?

A.—That when a battalion square is formed*, its sides may be equal.

* Sec. 55.

Q. 19.—Which is the centre of a company?

A.—The front-rank man on the left of the right subdivision; when, however, a company wheels on its centre to the *right*, the front-rank man on the right of the left subdivision is the pivot man*.

Q. 20.—What will a company, drilling singly, be considered?

A.—As though with the battalion, its movements being regulated accordingly. The instructor, previously to each movement, will state the supposed battalion formation, thus:—“AS A COMPANY IN LINE”†, or “AS A COMPANY IN COLUMN, RIGHT (*or* LEFT) IN FRONT”‡: and the officers, &c., will move at once to their proper places, if not already there.

C.I.E. Q. 21.—How are the officers and non-commissioned officers posted, when the company is in line at close order?

A.—The captain is on the right of the front rank, his covering-serjeant on the right of the rear rank. The subalterns and serjeants form a third, or ‘supernumerary’, rank, three paces from the rear rank. Corporals are in the ranks.

Q. 22.—Does the supernumerary rank always retain its distance of three paces from the rear rank, when the company is in line?

A.—Yes.

L. E. Q. 23.—In rear of which files are the supernumerary officers and non-commissioned officers respectively posted?

A.—The lieutenant is in rear of the 2nd file from the left of the company, the ensign in rear of the centre. The non-commissioned officers divide the space in rear of their respective subdivisions and sections.

Q. 24.—The drummers, and pioneer?

A.—The drummers are in rear of the 2nd section, the pioneer is in rear of the 3rd section; aligned with the supernumerary rank.

* Sec. 10, Q. 3. † Sec. 27, Q. 30. ‡ Sec. 27, Q. 2, 4.

Q. 25.—What is meant by the *pivot* and the *reverse* flank of a company in column?

A.—When a column is 'right in front', the left of each company, when 'left in front', the right of each company, will be its pivot flank. The opposite is called the reverse flank*.

Q. 26.—How are the officers and non-commissioned C.I.E. officers posted, in a company in column at close order? c.

A.—The captain is on the pivot flank of the front rank. The lieutenant is in rear of the 2nd file from the reverse flank, the covering-serjeant in rear of the 2nd file from the pivot flank, the ensign and the supernumerary non-commissioned officers are in rear of the same files as when in line: at one pace distant.

Q. 27.—In what exceptional case will the lieutenant L. leave his place in rear?

A.—If the reverse flank is directing, he will move up on that flank and lead.

Q. 28.—Where are the drummers and pioneer posted?

A.—When manœuvring, they will be in the supernumerary rank, as in line.

Q. 29.—When a company is singly formed, how do C.I.E. the officers, &c., on first falling in, take post? c.

A.—As in line.

Q. 30.—If a company leader is required to change C. his flank, does he pass by the front or by the rear?

A.—As a general rule, by the rear.

Q. 31.—In what cases does he pass by the front?

A.—At the 2nd wheel in marching past†; in changing flank preparatory to closing in line, when no number of paces is specified‡; in wheeling from column right in front into line, and from line into column right in front, on a moveable pivot§; and in formations to the front from files or fours||.

* Sec. 27, Q. 4. † Sec. 13, Q. 6.
‡ Sec. 4, Q. 7, 12. § Secs. 7 & 8. || Secs. 19 & 23.

Q. 6.—What rule should be observed by the person dressing a company?

A.—He should dress the first two or three files, and the other files in succession, on the distant point placed for that purpose. Should no distant point be placed, some casual object should be fixed upon. The dressing should be done quickly, and with as little noise as possible.

Q. 7.—When men are allowed to ‘stand easy’, and the line of dressing has to be accurately kept, what caution should be given them?

A.—They should be cautioned not to move the left foot.

Section 3.—*The Back Step.*

(F. E., p. 26.)

Q. 1.—What caution and command will be given when men are to step back?

A.—“STEP BACK. SLOW MARCH”.

Q. 2.—Is the back step always taken in slow time?

A.—Yes.

Q. 3.—What is the length of pace?

A.—Thirty inches.

Q. 4.—On the command “HALT”, is the foot in rear brought up, or the other foot brought back to it?

A.—The advanced foot is brought back square with the other.

Q. 5.—For what distance is the back step employed?

A.—Only for a very few paces: if considerable ground is to be taken to the rear, the men are faced-about.

Q. 6.—What faults are men likely to commit in stepping back?

A.—Looking on the ground, leaning back, shortening the pace, and quickening the time.

Section 4.—*The Side (or Closing) Step.*

(F. E., pp. 43, 98.)

Q. 1.—When is the side (or closing) step used; and what will be the caution and command for it?

A.—When a very short distance is to be gained to a flank; the caution and command for it are “RIGHT (or LEFT) CLOSE. QUICK MARCH”.

Q. 2.—Is the side step always taken in quick time?

A.—Yes.

Q. 3.—Describe the step?

A.—On the word “MARCH”, the file on the named flank carries the outer foot 10 inches in the named direction, then closes the other foot to it, and so on: each of the other files conforms to the pace of that file, every man carrying his foot to that of the man next to him in the direction to which the company is closing.

Q. 4.—To what points should attention be given, in closing?

A.—The shoulders and face must be kept square to the front; the knees, except when on rough or broken ground, straight; and the paces made in a direct line to the flank.

Q. 5.—If a company as in *column* is ordered to close, how will the captain proceed? C.

A.—He will stand fast on the caution, closing with the company on the command “QUICK MARCH”.

Q. 6.—With what object are companies of a battalion in *line* ordered to close?

A. To correct intervals after wheeling into, or forming, line.

Q. 7.—When a company as in *line* is to close, how will the captain proceed on the caution? C.

A.—If the company is cautioned to close a specified number of paces, he will stand fast. If the number of paces is *not* specified, he will place himself 3 paces in

front of the right or left of the company, according as it is ordered to close as a left or a right wing* company, facing towards the men.

- C. Q. 8.—Why does the captain place himself opposite the right of his company, if it is considered a left-wing company; and *vice versa*?

A.—Because that would be the flank nearest the centre of the line, from which point closing is regulated.

- C. Q. 9.—What term is applied to the flank nearest the centre of the line?

A.—It is called the 'inner' flank.

Q. 10.—On the command "QUICK MARCH", will the captain close with the company?

A.—Yes: in order to halt it at the proper time.

Q. 11.—When will the company be halted?

A.—When it has closed to a point previously placed by the instructor.

Q. 12.—Suppose the closing is to be to the *left*, will the captain, if he has to move opposite the left of the company, pass by the front or by the rear?

A.—By the front.

Q. 13.—After halting his company, how will he pass to his post in line?

A.—By the rear.

- c. Q. 14.—When the captain moves out to the front, who will preserve his place in line?

A.—It is a general rule that when the captain moves out, his covering-serjeant, unless occupied in giving a point, will move up into his place.

* Sec. 27, Q. 14.

**Section 5.—A Company as in Line taking
Open order, and resuming Close order.**

(F. E., II., Sec. 1.)

Q. 1.—At what distance are the ranks when at open order in line?

A.—Three paces; measuring from heel to heel.

Q. 2.—The company standing as in line, what caution will be given preparatory to taking open order?

A.—“REAR RANK TAKE OPEN ORDER”.

Q. 3.—Who will move on that word; and why?

c.

A.—The flank men of the rear rank will step back two paces, and face to the right; thus marking the ground on which the rear rank is to halt and dress. The covering-serjeant will take a side-pace into the space vacated by the right-hand rear-rank man, as would be necessary, in battalion, to let the supernumerary officers of the company next on the right pass to the front.

Q. 4.—How do the officers act on the word “ORDER”? C.L.E.

A.—They recover their swords, and place themselves one pace in front of the files opposite to which they will stand at open order: viz. the captain in front of the 2nd file from the right of the company, the lieutenant and ensign in front of the same files they cover when at close order.

Q. 5.—By which flank of the company do the sub-alterns pass, in moving out to the front? L. E.

A.—By the left.

Q. 6.—What command is next given; and how will the officers and covering-serjeant move? C.L.E.

c.

A.—“MARCH”; on which the officers take two paces to their front; the lieutenant and ensign then glance to the captain, by whom they will be dressed. The coverer steps up into the captain's place.

Q. 7.—The rear and supernumerary ranks ?

A.—The rear-rank flank men front, and raise the disengaged hand in line with the elbow : the rear and supernumerary ranks take two paces to the rear, and take up their dressing by the right.

Q. 8.—Why do the rear-rank flank men raise the hand ?

A.—Because that would be necessary, in battalion, to enable the serjeants dressing the rear rank of their companies to see the extent of its front*.

Q. 9.—By whom will the rear and supernumerary ranks be dressed ?

A.—By the serjeant on the right of the latter.

C. Q. 10.—What word will be given by the captain, and by the supernumerary serjeant last mentioned ?

A.—The captain, when he has dressed the officers, will give the word "*Steady*": the serjeant will give "*Dress*" to both the rear and supernumerary ranks before, and "*Eyes front*" after, dressing them.

Q. 11.—Will the captain face to his left in order to dress the other officers ?

A.—No.

C.L.E. Q. 12.—What will be done on the captain's word "*Steady*" ?

A.—He, and the other officers, will port their swords and look to their front.

Q. 13.—When will the rear-rank flank men drop the hand ?

A.—When that rank gets "*Eyes front*" from the supernumerary serjeant.

Q. 14.—For what purpose do companies in battalion take open order as above described ?

A.—To receive a reviewing officer†.

C.L.E. Q. 15.—When close order is to be resumed, what caution is given ; and to whom will it apply ?

* Sec. 28, Q. 3.

† Secs. 27, Q. 24 ; 64, Q. 1.

A.—“**REAR RANK TAKE CLOSE ORDER**”; on which the officers face to the right, bringing their swords to the ‘recover’ as the right foot is drawn to the rear.

Q. 16.—What command will follow; and whom will it cause to move? C.L.E.
c.

A.—“**MARCH**”: on which the covering-serjeant takes two paces to his rear and one pace to his left (as would be necessary in battalion, to let the supernumerary officers of the company on his right pass through); the lieutenant and ensign, countermarching to the right, and passing by the left of the company, move to their places in the supernumerary rank; and the rear and supernumerary ranks take two paces to their front.

Q. 17.—When do the captain and covering-serjeant resume their places? C. c.

A.—When the supernumerary officers have passed to the rear.

Q. 18.—When will the officers bring their swords to the ‘carry’? C.L.E.

A.—As they front into their places.

Q. 19.—On what other occasion, besides for the general salute or for inspection, do companies in line take open order?

A.—Before performing the Manual Exercise, or advancing in review order*.

Q. 20.—In taking open order for the Manual Exercise, how do the captain and men of each company move? C.

A.—The men move as stated in this *Section*: the captain faces to the right on the caution, and on the word “**MARCH**” moves to 6 paces in rear of the centre of the company.

* Sec. 64, Q. 31, 39.

Section 6.—*Marching to the Front and Rear.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 3.)

Q. 1.—What is meant by the *cadence*, in marching?

A.—The number of times the foot *falls*, or comes to the ground, in a certain given time—one minute.

Q. 2.—What are the different cadences; and how many paces are taken in each?

A.—Three; the *slow*, *quick*, and *double*. In *slow* time 75 paces are taken in a minute, in *quick* time 110 paces, in *double* time 150 paces.

Q. 3.—What is the length of the pace?

A.—In slow and quick time, 30 inches, except when stepping out or stepping short; in double time, 36 inches.

Q. 4.—When, only, may the time be marked by taps of the drum?

A.—Immediately before the men march off.

Q. 5.—With which foot do men step off on the word “*MARCH*”?

A.—With the left.

Q. 6.—How are the feet turned out in marching in slow and quick time?

A.—At an angle of 30 degrees.

Q. 7.—Before the instructor puts the company in motion, what will he ascertain?

A.—That the men are accurately dressed, and individually in the exact position of attention: it being impossible for a company to march correctly unless the shoulders of every man are square to the front.

Q. 8.—How should the men march?

A.—In marching, each man must maintain the position of the head and body at attention; the movement of the leg must spring from the haunch, and be free and natural; both knees should be kept straight, except while the leg is being carried from rear to front; the

foot must be raised sufficiently high to clear the ground without grazing it, be carried straight to the front, and (without being drawn back) placed softly on the ground, so as not to shake or jerk the body.

Q. 9.—To what must the rank in rear also attend?

A.—To preserving their distance and covering.

Q. 10.—How is the dressing kept by the leading rank while the men are marching in line?

A.—By a light touch with the thick part of the arm below the elbow, or, if marching at the 'slope', with the elbow, to the directing flank.

Q. 11.—Which will be the directing flank?

A.—In line, the right: in column, the pivot flank, unless the other is ordered to direct.

Q. 12.—In addition to the usual caution "As a COMPANY IN LINE (or COLUMN)", what caution will precede the command "SLOW (QUICK, or DOUBLE) MARCH", suppose the company is to *advance*?

A.—"THE LINE (or COLUMN) WILL ADVANCE"; on which the company leader will select a distant and an intermediate point perpendicular to his front, on which to march.

Q. 13.—At about what distance should the marching points be; and why should there be two?

A.—The distant point should be about 150 yards, the intermediate point about 70. Two points are the smallest number on which it is possible to march.

Q. 14.—If the company is to *retire*, will the company leader, when "RIGHT-ABOUT FACE" has been given, select marching points?

A.—He will if the company is in column, for he will then march in the leading rank; he will not if in line, because in that case he will retain his place in the proper front rank, his covering-serjeant, in the leading rank, being responsible for the direction.

Q. 15.—Suppose there is a blank file, what will it do when the company has been faced-about?

A.—It will step up in line with the rear rank.

Q. 16.—For what movements are men marched off in slow time?

A.—For the parade movements of marching past in slow time, and advancing in review order*.

Q. 17.—In what will the company be practised, while marching in line?

A.—In marking time at slow, quick, and double time; in stepping out, stepping short, and changing feet, in slow and quick time; and in the diagonal march.

Q. 18.—By what command, and how, will the men *mark time*?

A.—By the command "**MARK TIME**". The foot which is advanced when the command is given, completes its pace; after which the regular cadence is continued without ground being gained.

Q. 19.—On what word will the original length of pace be resumed?

A.—On the word "**FORWARD**".

Q. 20.—How is time marked in each cadence?

A.—In the *slow*, each foot alternately is thrown out and brought back square with the other, the body being kept steady; in the *quick*, the feet are raised alternately about 3 inches from the ground; in the *double*, time is marked as in the *quick*, except that the feet are raised higher, the knees more bent, and the toes kept down while the foot is off the ground.

Q. 21.—What is the command for marking time from the halt?

A.—"**MARK TIME. SLOW (QUICK, or DOUBLE)**".

Q. 22.—What is the length of pace taken when the command "**STEP OUT**" is given?

A.—On that word each man will lengthen his pace to

* Secs. 13, 64.

33 inches, by leaning rather forward but without altering the cadence.

Q. 23.—How are the men apt to alter the cadence?

A.—They are apt to quicken.

Q. 24.—Is the word "STEP OUT" ever given to men marching in double time?

A.—No.

Q. 25.—To resume the ordinary pace of 30 inches, what word will be given?

A.—"SLOW" or "QUICK", according as the men are moving in slow or quick time.

Q. 26.—What is the command given when a slight check is required?

A.—"STEP SHORT".

Q. 27.—What is done?

A.—The men take a full pace with the foot which is advanced when the command is given, and then commence taking paces of 10 inches.

Q. 28.—On what command is the full pace resumed?

A.—On the word "FORWARD".

Q. 29.—What are the men apt to do, on receiving the word "SLOW" or "QUICK" while stepping out, and on being ordered to step short?

A.—To slacken the time.

Q. 30.—What is the object of *changing feet*; and how is it done?

A.—The object is to recover the proper step. On the word "CHANGE FEET", the advanced foot will complete its pace, and the ball of the other foot be brought quickly up to it: the advanced foot will then instantly make another step forward so that the cadence will not be lost.

Q. 31.—What command is given when a company as in column, on the march, is to take ground diagonally to a flank?

A.—"RIGHT (or LEFT) HALF TURN".

Q. 32.—How is the dressing kept by the leading rank, during the diagonal march?

A.—Each man, glancing to the leading flank (which will direct), regulates his pace so as to keep his inner shoulder behind the outer shoulder of the next man on that side, whose head, alone, he should be able to see.

Q. 33.—Which will be the 'inner' shoulder?

A.—The right or left, according as right or left is leading.

Q. 34.—How should the men of the rank in rear march?

A.—They must preserve their relative positions with the men in the leading rank, so that when halted and fronted they may cover correctly.

C. L. Q. 35.—If the company takes ground to the reverse
c. flank, will the captain and covering-serjeant change to that flank?

A.—Not unless ordered: the lieutenant will move up to lead.

Q. 36.—To resume the original direction, what command will be given?

A.—"FRONT TURN".

Q. 37.—In what proportion does the diagonal march gain ground to a flank, and to the front?

A.—For every 10 paces a company takes diagonally, it will gain about 7 paces to the front and 7 paces to the flank. The same distance will be gained, therefore, in each direction.

Q. 38.—What other way is there of taking ground diagonally to a flank?

A.—By echelon of subdivisions or sections*.

Q. 39.—Is it necessary to halt the company, in order to change the time of marching?

A.—No; the pace may be changed, without halting,

* Sec. 15.

from slow to quick, and from quick to slow time ; from quick to double, and from double to quick.

Q. 40.—May not the time be changed from double to slow, or from slow to double ?

A.—Not without first halting the men, or giving “ QUICK.”

Q. 41.—To what point must attention be directed, in the double march ?

A.—That the men do not, as they are apt to do, take less than 36 inches at each pace.

Q. 42.—In the double march, what is the position of the arm not carrying the rifle ?

A.—It is raised as high as the waist ; the elbow carried back, the fist clenched, and the flat part of the arm against the side.

Q. 43.—When the word “ HALT ” is given, or the word “ QUICK ” (to break into quick time), what will be done ?

A.—The arm will be dropped, and the fingers extended into the usual position.

Q. 44.—How may men be ordered to turn when on the march ?

A.—To the right or left ; to make a half-turn to the right or left ; or to turn to the right- (or left-) about.

Q. 45.—In how many paces does the soldier turn to the right-about or left-about ; and what will he do after turning ?

A.—He will complete the turn in three short paces, without losing the cadence : the next pace will be a full one of 30 inches in the new direction.

Q. 46.—How should the command to turn be given ?

A.—The men should always be ordered to turn to the right as the left foot is placed on the ground ; and *vice versa*.

Q. 47.—When men marching in line to the front (or rear) get “ REAR (or FRONT) TURN ”, how do they turn ?

A.—To the *right*-about.

Q. 48.—On the word “HALT”, what is done?

A.—Every man completes the pace he is taking, and then brings up the rear foot in line with the other.

Q. 49.—Will the men then correct their dressing?

A.—No; unless ordered to dress, they will remain steady in whatever position they may be.

Q. 50.—Should a company marching to the rear be commanded simply to halt?

A.—No: men should never—except, temporarily, in certain interior movements of the battalion*—stand facing to the rear; and if they are required to halt when retiring, the command should be “HALT, FRONT”.

Q. 51.—When will the blank file, if there is one, resume his place in the proper front rank?

A.—On the word “HALT, FRONT” or “FRONT TURN”.

Section 7.—*A Company as in Line wheeling into Column.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 5, 10.)

Q. 1.—What are the faults chiefly to be avoided in wheeling?

A.—Crowding on the standing (or pivot) flank, stooping forward, looking down, and quickening the time.

Q. 2.—To which flank should the men of the leading rank look, and to which preserve the touch, during the wheel?

A.—They should look to the wheeling, and touch to the pivot, flank; resisting any pressure coming from the former, yielding to any that may come from the latter.

* Secs. 9, Q. 14, 17; 49, Q. 39; 62, Q. 44.

Q. 3.—Does every man of the rank look outwards?

A.—No; the man on the wheeling flank looks inwards, becoming a moveable base for the others to conform to during the wheel.

Q. 4.—What will be the length of step during the wheel?

A.—The man on the wheeling flank will step at a full pace: each of the other men will take the same *number* of paces as the flank man, but will diminish the *length* of his pace in proportion as he is near the standing flank.

Q. 5.—How do the men of the rank in rear wheel?

A.—They cover on the men in their front, keeping their proper distance.

Q. 6.—What term is applied to the front-rank man on the flank on which a wheel is made?

A.—He is called 'the pivot man'.

Q. 7.—What is the difference between wheeling on a 'halted pivot' and wheeling on a 'moveable pivot from the halt'?

A.—In the wheel on a halted pivot, the pivot man faces into the new direction on the caution; in the wheel 'on a moveable pivot from the halt', he stands fast till the word "MARCH", then brings his shoulder round with the rest, circling round the wheeling point with very short paces.

Q. 8.—What is the object of the wheel 'on a moveable pivot from the halt'; and what is the caution for it?

A.—To allow of the word "FORWARD" being given at any period of the wheel, which could not be done were the pivot man stationary. The caution is "ON THE MOVE, RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL".

Q. 9.—When a company as in line is required to wheel into column on a halted pivot, what will be the caution; and how will the pivot man act?

A.—"OPEN COLUMN RIGHT (or LEFT) IN FRONT": on

which the pivot man will, as on every occasion of wheeling on a halted pivot, face to the new front.

Q. 10.—Will the rear-rank man of the pivot file move?

A.—No.

Q. 11.—When are companies in battalion said to be in open column?

A.—When placed parallel to each other, at right angles to their position when in line; each at a distance equal to its own front from the one next in front of it*.

C. c. Q. 12.—Who, besides the pivot man, will move on the caution; supposing it to be “OPEN COLUMN *RIGHT IN FRONT*”?

A.—The captain will place himself one pace in front of the centre of the company; the covering-serjeant will mark where the right of the company will rest when the wheel is completed.

C. Q. 13.—How will the captain face, when opposite the centre of the company?

A.—To the front.

c. Q. 14.—How does a covering-serjeant marking where a wheeling flank will rest, give his point?

A.—He stands with shouldered arms, raising his left hand in line with the elbow, and facing to the new front.

Q. 15.—When a battalion in line is cautioned to break into open column, does the covering-serjeant of each company give a point?

A.—No: only the coverer of the flank company which will be at the head of the column†.

Q. 16.—What command will follow the caution “OPEN COLUMN, *RIGHT IN FRONT*”; and why?

A.—The command “*RIGHT-ABOUT FACE*”: it being a rule that whenever a company is to wheel back more than the eighth of a circle, it will wheel rear rank leading.

* Sec. 27, Q. 2, 3.

† Sec. 41, Q. 13.

Q. 17.—Will the rear-rank man of the pivot file face-about with the rest?

A.—Yes.

Q. 18.—What command will follow “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”; and how will the captain move? C.

A.—“RIGHT WHEEL: QUICK MARCH”; on which the captain will incline to the pivot man.

Q. 19.—By whom, and when, will the company be halted and fronted?

A.—By the captain; who, when it has wheeled the quarter circle, will give “*Halt, front: dress*”.

Q. 20.—What rule should he observe in giving that command?

A.—The word ‘*Halt*’ should not be given till the company has wheeled well back; in order that the men may dress *forward*.

Q. 21.—Will the captain, before falling in, dress the company?

A.—No; having given his word “*dress*”, he will at once take post on the pivot flank. In column the men correct their own dressing.

Q. 22.—What, further, would the captain have to do in battalion?

A.—To see that he was covering correctly on the captain next in front of him.

Q. 23.—When will the lieutenant move across to his place in column? L.

A.—During the wheel.

Q. 24.—When will the coverer take post in column, and the supernumerary rank correct their distance from three paces to one pace from the rear rank? E. c.

A.—On the captain’s word “*dress*”.

Q. 25.—Suppose a company standing as in line is to wheel, on a halted pivot, into column *left* in front: who will be the pivot man, and how will he face on the caution?

A.—The front-rank man on the right of the company, who will face to his left.

Q. 26.—To which hand will the company wheel, after being faced-about?

A.—To the left.

C. L. Q. 27.—What other difference will there be, in the case of forming column left in front?

A.—The lieutenant will not have to change flank during the wheel; the coverer will mark the *left* of the company; and the captain will take post on the *right* when in column.

C. c. Q. 28.—When a captain has to place himself opposite to a given file of his company, or a serjeant has to give a point, in what time will he move?

A.—In double time.

Q. 29.—When a company as in line, *advancing*, is required to wheel into column, what command will it receive?

A.—“RIGHT WHEEL”, or “LEFT WHEEL”, according as right or left is to be in front.

L. C. Q. 30.—How will the captain, coverer, and lieutenant get to their places in column?

A.—If the wheel is to the right, the captain will move straight to his front at a short pace during the wheel, so as to meet the left of the company as it completes the quarter circle, taking post on the word “FORWARD”: the lieutenant and covering-serjeant will change their flanks during the wheel. If the wheel is to the left, the captain will retain his place; the lieutenant correcting his distance from the rear rank, and the covering-serjeant falling back to his place in column, during the wheel.

Q. 31.—If a company as in line, *retiring*, were wheeled a quarter circle to the right or left, would the officers and covering-serjeant get to their places in column, as stated in the last Answer?

A.—Yes; except that if the wheel were to the *right*, the captain, in changing flank, would pass by the present rear rank.

Q. 32.—When a company as in line, halted, is ordered

to wheel to the right or left "ON THE MOVE", how do the captain, coverer, and lieutenant proceed?

A.—As when the wheel into column is made on the march.

Q. 33.—In what case is the wheel on a *moveable* pivot from a halted line into column, inapplicable?

A.—When the pivot flank of the column is to be on the alignment.

Q. 34.—If the wheel is made on a moveable pivot, L. E. when does the supernumerary rank gain its proper distance from the rear rank?

A.—During the wheel.

Q. 35.—In column, which flank directs?

A.—The pivot flank; unless it is otherwise ordered.

Section 8.—*A Company as in Column wheeling into Line.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 4, 10.)

Q. 1.—When a company as in column is required to wheel into line on a halted pivot, what caution is given; and how will the pivot man proceed?

A.—The caution will be "LEFT, or RIGHT, WHEEL INTO LINE", according as the company is standing in column right or left in front. The pivot man will face to the new front, and raise his disengaged hand in line with the elbow.

Q. 2.—Will the rear-rank man of the pivot file move?

A.—Yes; it is a rule that whenever a company is cautioned to wheel forward, the rear-rank man of the pivot file will uncover, by taking a pace to the rear and then a side-pace of 21 inches inwards (*i. e.* towards the other flank).

Q. 3.—Why does the rear-rank man of the pivot file

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A.—To the left.

C. L. Q. 27.—What other difference will there be, in the case of forming column left in front?

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A.—In double time.

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Q. 2.—Will the rear-rank man of the pivot file move?

A.—Yes; it is a rule that whenever a company is cautioned to wheel forward, the rear-rank man of the pivot file will uncover, by taking a pace to the rear and then a side-pace of 21 inches inwards (*i. e.* towards the other flank).

Q. 3.—Why does the rear-rank man of the pivot file

uncover, and the pivot man raise his hand, when a company is to wheel forward and not when it is to wheel back?

A.—The rule in question, though a general one, has special reference to the case of a battalion in open column wheeling into line: when it is necessary that the pivot men should be distinctly seen by the field officer who has to dress them; and that each captain while dressing his company should be able to see the extent of its front*.

- C. c. Q. 4.—Suppose *right* is in front; who, besides the pivot file, will move on the caution “LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE”?

A.—The captain will place himself one pace in front of the 2nd file from the left of the company, facing to the front; the covering-serjeant will mark where the right of the company will rest.

- c. Q. 5.—When, in battalion, an open column of companies is cautioned to wheel into line, does the coverer of each company give a point?

A.—No: the coverer of the front company only†.

- C. Q. 6.—On the word “MARCH”, how will the captain move?

A.—He will turn towards the men, and move back round the pivot man, to be ready to dress the company from the left.

Q. 7.—Is it a rule that a company wheeling on a halted pivot from column into line is dressed from its pivot flank?

A.—Yes.

- C. Q. 8.—By whom, and when, will the company be halted?

A.—By the captain; whose word “*Halt*” will be given when the wheeling flank is 2 paces from the covering-serjeant.

Q. 9.—Why *two* paces?

A.—For the same reason that the company is allowed

* Sec. 48, Q. 2, 7, 12.

† S. 48, Q. 2, 3.

to wheel well back before being halted and fronted in column; viz. that the dressing may be *forward*.

Q. 10.—What further words will be given by the captain? C.

A.—He will instantly give "*Dress*", and having dressed the company, "*Eyes front*"; and will take post in line.

Q. 11.—When will the lieutenant change his flank, the supernumerary rank gain its distance of 3 paces from the rear rank, and the coverer fall back to his place in line? L. c.

A.—The lieutenant will change his flank, and the supernumerary rank gain its distance, during the wheel; the coverer will take post on the captain's word "*Eyes front*".

Q. 12.—How does a company standing as in column left in front wheel into line? C. c.

A.—On the same principle as when right is in front: the pivot man facing, and the company wheeling, to the *right*; the coverer marking the left flank of the company, and the captain dressing from the right.

Q. 13.—When will the pivot man drop his hand; and his rear-rank man regain his place?

A.—The pivot man drops his hand on the captain's word "*Eyes front*"; the man who uncovered regains his place during the wheel.

Q. 14.—When a company wheels on a moveable pivot from column into line, how does the captain, if on the left, get to his place in line? C.

A.—By moving straight to his front, at a short pace, during the wheel.

Q. 15.—When will the lieutenant change his flank, or correct his distance from the rear rank, and the covering-serjeant get to his place? L. c.

A.—During the wheel.

Section 9.—*A Company wheeling a given number of paces on either flank, from the Halt.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 6.)

Q. 1.—Will the company stand, for this movement, as in line or as in column?

A.—In line or column according as the movement is to be a practice for the battalion manoeuvre of a line wheeling into echelon on fixed pivots*, or of an open column forming line from the halt on a named company by the remaining companies wheeling forward (or back) and marching up in echelon into line†.

Q. 2.—What will be the caution; and how will the pivot man proceed?

A.—The caution will be “— PACES, RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL”, or “— PACES, ON THE LEFT (or RIGHT) BACKWARD WHEEL”, as the case may be: on which the pivot man will face as the company will face when the wheel is completed.

Q. 3.—Will the pivot man raise his hand when he faces; and will his rear-rank man uncover?

A.—Only if the wheel is to be *forward*‡.

C. c. Q. 4.—Who else will move on the word “WHEEL”?

A.—The covering-serjeant will place himself with his back to the 8th file from the pivot, in front or rear of that file according as the wheel is to be forward or backward: and having taken the named number of paces will halt, or, if the paces were taken to the rear, will halt and face-about. The captain will place himself on the flank on which the company is to wheel, facing inwards, and correct the pivot man's position.

c. Q. 5.—Will the coverer take his paces *straight* to the front (or rear)?

A.—No; he will take them on the circumference of a circle of which the pivot man is the centre.

* Sec. 62, Q. 58.

† Sec. 49.

‡ Sec. 8, Q. 1, 3.

Q. 6.—Are the paces always measured from the 8th file from the pivot?

A.—Yes: because that file wheeling 8 paces will complete the quarter circle; wheeling 4 paces, the eighth of a circle; wheeling 2 paces, the sixteenth of a circle.

Q. 7.—The coverer and pivot man being correctly placed, what command will be given?

A.—“QUICK MARCH.”

Q. 8.—By whom, and when, will the company be halted? C.

A.—By the captain; who will give “*Halt, dress*” when the 8th file reaches the covering-serjeant.

Q. 9.—Will the captain then fall in at once?

A.—No: he will dress the company, taking care not to move either the 8th or the pivot file; and will then give “*Eyes front*” and fall in.

Q. 10.—Where will the captain and coverer take post, when the former has given “*Eyes front*”? C.c.

A.—The captain will take post on the flank from which he dressed, the coverer on the other flank of the company: as in the corresponding battalion formations.

Q. 11.—When the wheel is to be to the rear, and more than the eighth of a circle, how will the company wheel?

A.—Rear rank leading; according to the general rule.

Q. 12.—Will the caution “ON THE — BACKWARD WHEEL” be given, or will the word simply be “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”?

A.—Both those words will be given: first the caution, in order that the pivot man may face, and the coverer take his paces; then “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE.”

Q. 13.—What will be the captain’s word when the 8th file reaches the coverer? C.

A.—“*Halt, front, dress*”.

Q. 14.—Suppose the company is to be considered one of the thrown-back companies of a battalion in line changing front by echelon on fixed pivots*, when will the instructor order it to face-about; and what will be the captain's word of command?

A.—The instructor will give the command "RIGHT-ABOUT FACE" *before* giving the caution "—— PACES,—WHEEL": the captain's word, as the 8th file reaches the coverer, will be merely "*Halt, dress*", the company thus remaining rear rank in front.

- c. Q. 15.—Which will be the pivot man, and how will the coverer act, in that case?

A.—The rear-rank man of the pivot file will be the pivot man; the coverer will take his paces to the rear, and will *not* face-about when he halts.

Q. 16.—Will the pivot man raise his hand when he faces, and will his (present) rear-rank man uncover?

A.—Yes; in accordance with the general rule when a wheel is to be forward.

Q. 17.—Suppose the company were to be considered one of the thrown-back companies of an open column forming line on a rear company†: what would be done?

A.—It would be faced-about, then wheeled *back* to the coverer, and left standing rear rank in front.

- c. Q. 18.—Which would be the pivot man; and how would the covering-serjeant take his paces?

A.—The front-rank man of the pivot file would be pivot man; the coverer would take his paces to the front, and then halt and face-about.

Q. 19.—When a company is faced-about, ordered to wheel a given number of paces, and left standing rear rank in front, when does the pivot man face in the required direction?

A.—On the caution ("—— PACES, &c.") given after the command "RIGHT-ABOUT FACE"; the formation, after the company has been faced-about, proceeding exactly as if it were standing front rank in front.

* Sec. 62, Q. 62.

† Sec. 49, Q. 39, 54.

Q. 20.—In wheeling the *same* number of paces, *half* the number of paces, and a *quarter* of the number of paces, that it contains files, what degrees of wheel will a company complete?

A.—A *quarter* circle, the *eighth* of a circle, and the *sixteenth* of a circle.

Section 10.—*A Company wheeling on its Centre.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 7.)

Q. 1.—When a company is to wheel on its centre, what will it be considered?

A.—As the (central) company of formation, or 'base' company, of a battalion in line changing front by echelon*.

Q. 2.—What will be the caution; and who will C.
move on it?

A.—“THE COMPANY WILL WHEEL ON THE CENTRE TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT), or, — PACES TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT)”: on which the captain will place himself 3 paces in front of the centre of the company, and give the caution “*On the centre, right (or left) wheel*” or “*On the centre, — paces right (or left) wheel*”.

Q. 3.—Which will be the pivot man; and how will he act on the captain's caution?

A.—The front-rank man on the inner flank of the subdivision that is to wheel forward will be the pivot; facing to the new front, and raising his disengaged hand.

Q. 4.—Where will the covering-serjeant place him- c.
self, on the word “*wheel*”?

A.—If the paces are not named, he will mark where the outer flank of the subdivision that is to wheel forward will rest, aligning himself with the pivot man.

* Sec. 62, Q. 47, 58.

If the number of paces is specified, he will step them from the 8th file from the centre, counting towards the flank that is to wheel forward.

Q. 5.—How will he hold his rifle; and will he raise his hand?

A.—He will stand at the 'shoulder'; raising his hand in the case of the quarter-circle wheel only.

C. Q. 6.—What command will then be given?

A.—“*Quick march*”, by the captain.

Q. 7.—May not the captain first have to give another command?

A.—Yes; if the subdivision that is to wheel back exceeds 12 files and the wheel is to be more than the eighth of a circle, he will give that subdivision “*Right-about face*”.

Q. 8.—To which flank will the men of the leading ranks touch, and to which will they look, during the wheel?

A.—They will (as usual) feel to the inner, and, with the exception of the outer man of each subdivision, look to the outer, flank.

Q. 9.—How will the outer flank man of each subdivision step, and look, during the wheel?

A.—The outward man of the subdivision that is wheeling back will step a full pace of 30 inches, the man on the outer flank of the other subdivision will regulate his pace so as to keep the company in line. They will both look inwards.

C. Q. 10.—To which flank will the captain move during the wheel; and what word will he give when the wheel is completed?

A.—He will move to the flank that is wheeling forward; and, the wheel being completed, will give “*Halt*” or “*Halt, front*”, as the case may be.

c. Q. 11.—What is done on the word “*Halt*” or “*Halt, front*”?

A.—The coverer and supernumerary serjeant place

themselves at arm's length from the front of the company; the coverer on the flank that wheeled forward, the supernumerary on the opposite flank: facing inwards (*i. e.* towards each other), with their rifles held by the hand of the outer arm at the 'recover', and the inner arm extended with the fist clenched. c.

Q. 12.—What does the line marked by the coverer and supernumerary serjeant represent?

A.—The 'base of formation'*

Q. 13.—Are points given as above described, in front of the base company, in all changes of front in line?

A.—Yes; and in all line formations. How the points *face*, will depend on what is the point of *appui*†.

Q. 14.—When, and how, will the captain dress the company? c.

A.—As soon as the base points are placed, he will give the word "*Dress*" and dress the company up to their fists; he will then give "*Eyes front*", and take post in line.

Q. 15.—When may a serjeant giving a point at arm's length drop his arm? c.

A.—As soon as the man opposite to his fist is steady.

Q. 16.—Do the coverer and supernumerary serjeant take post at the same time as the captain?

A.—No: they wait for the word "*STEADY*" from the instructor.

Q. 17.—When both captain and coverer move out during a formation in line, by whom will the captain's place be kept?

A.—By the right-hand man of the rear rank.

Q. 18.—What degree of wheel is intended by the caution "*RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL*" given to a halted company?

A.—A quarter-circle wheel. Unless, therefore, that caution is preceded by "*— PACES*" or "*ON THE MOVE*", the pivot man will face to the new front, and the cover-

* Sec. 62, Q. 51, 52.

† Sec. 49, Q. 2, 8.
c 3

ing-serjeant will run out to mark where the wheeling flank of the company will rest.

Q. 19.—Should a company ever be practised in wheeling on its centre, from the halt, ‘*on the move*’?

A.—Yes; for in echelon changes of front on moveable pivots, less than the quarter circle, the company of formation always wheels ‘*on the move*’*.

C. Q. 20.—Suppose, as an exceptional case, the instructor were to caution the company when standing as in line to wheel on the centre “*INTO COLUMN*”, or when standing as in column to wheel on the centre “*INTO LINE*”, would the movement proceed as has been described in this *Section*?

A.—No: the captain would not repeat the instructor’s caution, nor give the executive word “*Quick march*”; and no base points would be given on the completion of the wheel.

Q. 21.—Where would the captain place himself on the caution; from which flank would he dress the company; and how then take post?

A.—He would place himself in front of the subdivision that is to wheel forward; dress the company (if the wheel brought it into *line*) from the flank marked by the covering-serjeant; then take post in column or line as the case might be.

Q. 22.—Does the movement occur in battalion drill?

A.—No: it might, however, be required on the line of march.

Section 11.—*A Company as in Line wheeling into Column of Subdivisions (or Sections).*

(F. E., II., Secs. 8, 10.)

Q. 1.—What caution will be given when a company as in line is to wheel, on fixed pivots, into column of subdivisions (or sections)?

* Sec. 62, Q. 47, 49.

A.—That will depend on whether the column is to be formed right or left in front: i.e. on whether the right subdivision (or 1st section), or the left subdivision (or 4th section), is to be at the head of the column.

Q. 2.—Suppose *right* is to be in front?

A.—The caution will be “By SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), ON THE LEFT BACKWARD WHEEL”: or, if the subdivisions (or sections) exceed 12 files, “OPEN COLUMN OF SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), RIGHT IN FRONT”.

Q. 3.—What is meant by ‘open’ column of subdivisions (or sections)?

A.—When the rear subdivision (or each of the rear sections) is at a distance equal to its own front from the one next in front of it.

Q. 4.—On what pivots will the subdivisions (or sections) wheel back into column?

A.—On their left-hand men.

Q. 5.—Where will the captain place himself on the caution? C.

A.—One pace in front of the centre of that subdivision (or section) which will be at the head of the column; facing to the front.

Q. 6.—Who, besides the captain and pivot men, will move on the caution? c.

A.—The covering-serjeant will mark where the wheeling flank of the subdivision (or section) that will be at the head of the column will rest.

Q. 7.—What command will follow the caution, or (if the men are faced-about) the command “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”? and how will the captain proceed? C.

A.—“QUICK MARCH”: on which the captain, turning to his subdivision or section, will incline to its pivot flank; giving the word “*Halt, dress*” (or, *Halt, front, dress*) as it is taking the step that completes the quarter-circle wheel.

Q. 8.—By whom will the other subdivision (or sections) be halted?

A.—The captain's word "*Halt (front), dress*" will apply to the whole.

L.E. Q. 9.—Who will command the rear subdivision, or each of the three rear sections?

A.—The lieutenant will command the rear subdivision; or, in column of sections, the 3rd section from the front. In column of sections, the ensign will command the 4th section from the front; the supernumerary serjeant the 2nd section from the front.

Q. 10.—On which flank of their subdivisions (or sections) will the respective leaders be placed; and when will they take post?

A.—On the pivot flanks. They will take post, and look to their covering, on the captain's word "*Halt (front), dress*".

Q. 11.—The men correcting their own dressing?

A.—Yes: as always in column.

E. Q. 12.—When a company is formed in column of subdivisions, where is the ensign posted?

A.—One pace in rear of the 2nd file from the reverse flank of the rear subdivision.

c. Q. 13.—Where is the covering-serjeant's place in column of subdivisions or sections: and when does he take post?

A.—He is placed one pace in rear of the 2nd file from the pivot flank of the front subdivision (or section); he takes post on the captain's word "*Halt (front), dress*".

Q. 14.—If there is not a third supernumerary with the company, who will command the 2nd section from the front?

A.—The covering-serjeant.

Q. 15.—When will the supernumerary rank correct its distance from the rear rank?

A.—During the wheel.

Q. 16.—If the column is to be formed *left* in front, what will the caution be, and how will the captain and coverer proceed? C. c.

A.—The caution will be “BY SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), ON THE RIGHT BACKWARD WHEEL”, or “OPEN COLUMN OF SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS) LEFT IN FRONT”, as the case may be: the captain and coverer proceeding as before explained*.

Q. 17.—How will a company in line wheel into column of subdivisions (or sections) on *moveable* pivots?

A.—If the company is on the march, the command will be “BY SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL”; and when square in column, “FORWARD”: if the wheel is to be on moveable pivots from the halt, the words will be “ON THE MOVE, BY SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL. QUICK MARCH.—FORWARD”.

Q. 18.—If the wheel into column is made on moveable pivots, when do the supernumeraries take command of their respective subdivisions (or sections)? L. E.

A.—On the word “FORWARD”.

Q. 19.—When, and how, do the captain and covering-serjeant move to their posts in the column: suppose the wheel is to the *right*? C. c.

A.—The captain moves at a short pace direct to his front, during the wheel of his subdivision (or section), so as to meet its pivot flank as the instructor gives the word “FORWARD”: his covering-serjeant moving to his post by the rear.

Q. 20.—If the wheel is to the *left*?

A.—The captain remains, and wheels into column, with the right subdivision (or section) of the company; and on the word “FORWARD”, doubles up to the pivot flank of the leading subdivision (or section). The coverer moves to his place by the reverse flank of the column.

* A. to Q. 5, 6.

C.L.E. Q. 21.—If a company in line, *retiring*, were ordered to wheel by subdivisions (or sections) to the right or left, would the captain and supernumeraries move as though the proper front rank were leading?

A.—They would all get to their proper places in column during the wheel; but there would be this difference:—if the wheel were to the left, the captain would mark time till the flank of the left subdivision (or 4th section) reached him; if to the right, would move to the proper left of the right subdivision (or 1st section).

Section 12.—*An open Column of Subdivisions (or Sections) wheeling into Line.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 9, 10.)

Q. 1.—When a company, standing in open column of subdivisions (or sections), receives the caution “LEFT (or RIGHT) WHEEL INTO LINE”, who, besides the pivot files of subdivisions (or sections), will move?

A.—Each subdivision (or section) leader, and the covering-serjeant.

C.L.E. Q. 2.—How do the commanders of subdivisions (or sections) move?

A.—The captain places himself one pace in front of the 2nd file from the pivot flank of the rear subdivision (or section); the other leaders fall back into the supernumerary rank.

c. Q. 3.—The covering-serjeant?

A.—Will mark where the wheeling flank of the front subdivision (or section) of the column will rest.

C. Q. 4.—On the word “QUICK MARCH”, how does the captain proceed?

A.—Turning towards the men, he inclines to the pivot man; and 2 paces before the subdivisions (or sections) have completed the wheel, gives "*Halt, dress*", and dresses the company.

Q. 5.—How do the subdivisions (or sections) take up their dressing?

A.—The whole feel in to the pivot man of the subdivision (or section) that was the rear one of the column.

Q. 6.—When will the pivot men drop their hands?

A.—The pivot man of the company will keep his hand raised till "*Eyes front*" is given; the remaining pivots drop the hand on the word "*dress*".

Q. 7.—When will the supernumeraries get to their L. E. places, and the covering-serjeant take post, in line?

A.—The supernumeraries move to their places during the wheel: the coverer takes post when the captain does so.

Q. 8.—If an open column of subdivisions (or sections), say right in front, on the march is required to wheel into line, what command will be given; and how will the captain and coverer get to their places? C. c.

A.—The command will be "*LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE*", and when in line "*FORWARD*". The captain will move straight on to his front at a short pace during the wheel, so as to meet the right of the subdivision (or section) he was leading and to be in his place on the right of the company when "*FORWARD*" is given: the coverer at the same time will move to his place, by the rear.

Q. 9.—If the column is *left* in front when ordered to wheel into line, how will the captain and coverer move?

A.—The captain will turn to the right-about on the command, and move straight across to the right of the company while the subdivisions (or sections) are wheeling into line. The coverer will, at the same time, move round the reverse flank to his place in line.

L. E. Q. 10.—How will the other subdivision leader, or each of the other section leaders, act?

A.—Whether right or left is in front, he will fall back on the command; and move, during the wheel, to his place in the supernumerary rank.

Section 13.—*Marching past in Slow and Quick time.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 13.)

Q. 1.—What will the company be considered, and how will it be placed, when it is to march past?

A.—The company will stand as in open column right in front*; with its left resting on the centre of one of the long sides of an oblong (about 80 paces long by 30 deep) marked by 4 points—either camp-colours or men.

Q. 2.—What other point will there be; and, if the points are men, how will they face?

A.—A fifth point, termed 'the saluting point', will be placed 4 paces outside the centre of the side of the oblong that is farthest from the company and is called 'the saluting base'. If the points are men, the men marking the angles will face in the same direction as the company in its original position; the man marking the saluting point will face towards the flank of the company.

Q. 3.—What does the saluting point represent?

A.—The place occupied by the reviewing officer when a battalion is marching past†.

Q. 4.—By what command will the company be put in motion?

* Sec. 64, Q. 10.

† Sec. 64, Q. 11.

A.—The instructor, having directed the men—unless armed with the short rifle—to “SLOPE ARMS”, will give “MARCH PAST IN SLOW TIME. SLOW MARCH”.

Q. 5.—What command will be given by the captain, C.
as he reaches the 1st point?

A.—“*Left wheel*”; and, when the company has wheeled square, “*Forward*”.

Q. 6.—When will he give the command for the company to make its 2nd wheel; and, having given it, how will he proceed?

A.—He will give the word “*Left wheel*” at wheeling distance from, so as to wheel up to, the 2nd point; change his flank by moving straight to his front at a short pace during the wheel, placing himself on the right of the company as he gives the word “*Forward, by the right*”; and will lead steadily on the 3rd point.

Q. 7.—To what position will the men bring their rifles, on the word “*Forward*”?

A.—To the ‘shoulder’.

Q. 8.—What will next be done by the captain? C.

A.—When he arrives within 30 paces of the saluting point, he will give “*Rear rank take open order*”; at the same time recovering his sword and moving out to his place at open order in line.

Q. 9.—How do the supernumeraries, coverer, and rear-rank men proceed, on the word ‘*open order*’?

A.—The lieutenant and ensign recover their swords, L. E.
and move out to their places at open order in line; O.
the supernumerary rank marks time 3 paces; the coverer moves up into the place vacated by the captain; the rear rank marks time one pace.

Q. 10.—In what time do the officers move out to the front?

A.—In double time; bringing their swords to the ‘port’, and taking up the slow time, as they get to their places.

Q. 11.—When will the officers commence the salute?

A.—When they arrive within 10 paces of the saluting point; the lieutenant and ensign taking the time from the captain who will, 2 paces previously, have given a preparatory signal by a slight turn of the left hand.

Q. 12.—What time is occupied in performing the salute, and with which foot is it commenced?

A.—The salute is commenced with the left foot, and completed in 6 paces.

Q. 13.—Describe the salute, as divided for drill practice?

A.—At the 1st pace, the right arm is extended to the right; at the 2nd, the sword is brought by a circular motion to the 'recover'; at the 3rd, the motion is continued to the right shoulder; at the 4th, the sword is lowered to the right front. At the 5th pace, the left arm is raised; at the 6th, the left hand—knuckles uppermost and fingers extended—is carried to the peak of the shako. In marching past, these motions should be combined into one easy continuous movement. The head is slightly turned to the saluting point while passing it.

Q. 14.—How long do the officers continue at the salute?

A.—Six paces after passing the saluting point, as the left foot comes to the ground, they bring the sword to the 'recover', and at the next pace to the 'port'.

C. Q. 15.—What will be the next command given by the captain?

A.—When the company is 20 paces past the saluting point, he will give "*Rear rank take close order*"; on which the officers, coverer, and rear and supernumerary ranks resume their original positions.

C.L.E. Q. 16.—How do the officers, &c., resume their places?

A.—The officers recover swords; the captain will then turn to the right, the subalterns to the left, the ensign moving in double time: each officer, as he gets

to his place, will carry his sword. The rear and supernumerary ranks regain their distance by stepping out.

Q. 17.—When will the company perform its 3rd wheel? C.

A.—The captain, as his arm touches the 3rd point, will give "*Left wheel*"; and when the company has wheeled square, "*Forward, by the left*".

Q. 18.—When, and how, will the captain and coverer resume their posts on the pivot flank of the company? c.

A.—During the 3rd wheel; passing, as usual, by the rear.

Q. 19.—How long will the men remain at the 'shoulder'?

A.—They will come to the 'slope' (*Riflemen*, to the 'trail') on the word "*Forward, by the left*" on the completion of the 3rd wheel.

Q. 20.—What command will the captain give, as he arrives at the 4th point? C.

A.—"*Left wheel*"; and, when square, "*Forward*".

Q. 21.—If the company is to march past in *quick* time, will it necessarily be halted?

A.—No; it will generally get the word "**BREAK INTO QUICK TIME:—QUICK**" when it has passed the saluting point.

Q. 22.—What difference is there between marching C.L.E. past in slow and in quick time?

A.—In quick time, the ranks are not opened; nor do the officers move out or salute.

Q. 23.—Are flanks changed as in marching past in slow time?

A.—Yes.

Q. 24.—What rule is there regarding the rear and supernumerary ranks?

A.—On the word "*Forward, by the right*" on entering the saluting alignment, they will lock up; stepping out three and six paces respectively.

Q. 25.—How, and when, will they regain their distances?

A.—By stepping short on the word "*Forward*, by the *left*" after the 3rd wheel.

Section 14.—*A Company as in Line advancing from a flank in open Column of Subdivisions (or Sections).*

(F. E., II, Sec. 12.)

Q. 1.—When a halted company is required to diminish its front (say to *sections*) by advancing in open column from a flank (say the *right*), what caution and command will be given?

A.—The caution "RIGHT SECTION TO THE FRONT. REMAINING SECTIONS: ON THE MOVE, RIGHT WHEEL", followed by the command "QUICK MARCH".

C. c. Q. 2.—Who will move on the caution?

A.—The captain will place himself one pace in front of the right-hand man of No. 2 section; the covering-serjeant, one pace in rear of the 2nd file from the left of No. 1 section.

Q. 3.—On the word "MARCH", how will No. 1 section be led to the front by the captain?

A.—At a short pace of 21 inches.

Q. 4.—The remaining sections having wheeled square, what words of command will be given?

A.—"FORWARD" by the instructor; and "*Left wheel*" to the 2nd section by its leader.

Q. 5.—How long will the leading section continue to step short?

A.—Till the captain's word "*Forward*", given as the following section, having completed its 2nd wheel, receives that word from its leader.

L. E. Q. 6.—How will the movement proceed?

A.—The leaders of the 3rd and 4th sections, on reaching the spot where the 2nd section made its 2nd

wheel, will give "*Left wheel*" and, when square, "*Forward*".

Q. 7.—When will the leaders of the three rear sections get to their places in column?

A.—During the 1st wheel.

Q. 8.—Can this movement be done by a company *on the march*?

A.—Yes.

Q. 9.—What would the instructor's word of command be?

A.—"RIGHT (*or* LEFT) SECTION TO THE FRONT: REMAINING SECTIONS, RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL.—FORWARD".

Section 15.—*The Echelon March of Subdivisions (or Sections).*

(F. E., II., Sec. 14.)

Q. 1.—When a company on the march is required to take ground to a flank in echelon of subdivisions (*or* sections), what command does it receive?

A.—"BY SUBDIVISIONS (*or* SECTIONS), RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL.—FORWARD": the word "FORWARD" being given when the eighth of a circle is completed.

Q. 2.—By which flank will each subdivision (*or* section) march, while in echelon?

A.—By that on which it wheeled into echelon.

Q. 3.—In taking ground, then, to the reverse flank, C. c. will the captain and covering-serjeant change to that flank?

A.—No; whether the company is wheeled into echelon from line *or* column, the captain and coverer will retain their original places.

Q. 4.—Will the lieutenant, also, retain his place? L.

A.—He will if the company is wheeled into echelon from *line*; but if the company is as in column, and the

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wheel is made to the reverse flank, he will move up on that flank of the leading subdivision (or section).

Q. 5.—Who, in that case, will lead the other subdivision (or each of the remaining sections)?

A.—Its pivot man.

Q. 6.—When a company is wheeled from *line* into echelon of subdivisions (or sections) to the left, since all the officers retain their places, by whom will the subdivisions (or sections) be led?

A.—By their respective pivot men.

Q. 7.—In an echelon of sections, how does each section leader in rear take his distance?

A.—From the pivot flank of the section next in his front.

Q. 8.—Preserving the distance of that section or of his own?

A.—Of that section.

Q. 9.—To what must the attention of section leaders be also directed?

A.—To keeping their dressing in a line parallel to their original position.

Q. 10.—Suppose a *halted* company is required to wheel into echelon of subdivisions (or sections), what caution and commands will it receive?

A.—The caution "TAKE GROUND TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT) IN ECHELLON.—ON THE MOVE, BY SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS) RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL", followed by the command "QUICK MARCH", and when the eighth of a circle has been wheeled, "FORWARD".

Q. 11.—Will the formation, then, always be on moveable pivots?

A.—Invariably: only an echelon of *companies* may ever be formed on fixed pivots.

C.L.E. Q. 12.—How do the captain and supernumeraries act?

A.—As when the echelon is formed by a company on the march.

Q. 13.—How will the original direction be resumed?

A.—On the command “RE-FORM COMPANY”, the subdivisions (or sections) will wheel back, on the pivot flanks, into line and mark time till the following word “FORWARD”.

Q. 14.—Will the subdivisions (or sections) necessarily be wheeled back on the pivot flanks?

A.—On even ground, where they are not broken, they may be wheeled *up* into line on the reverse flanks: the command being, “BY SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), LEFT (or RIGHT) WHEEL.—FORWARD”.

Section 16.—*Marching on an Alignment in open Column of Subdivisions (or Sections).*

(F. E., II, Secs. 11, 15.)

Q. 1.—What is an alignment?

A.—The imaginary straight line lying between any two points, on which a line may be formed, or the pivot flank of a column dressed.

Q. 2.—When an open column of subdivisions (or sections) receives the caution to advance, what will be done by the captain? C.

A.—He will fix on some intermediate point between himself and a distant point taken in prolongation of the pivot flank of the column.

Q. 3.—When marching in column, what will be the C.L.E. duty of subdivision (or section) leaders?

A.—The leader of the front subdivision (or section) must march steadily on his marching points: the leader of the rear subdivision (or of each of the rear sections) must preserve his covering on, and distance from, the leader next in front of him.

Q. 4.—How does an open column of subdivisions (or sections) *change direction* to the right or left?

A.—By the subdivisions (or sections) wheeling, in succession, at the same spot.

- C. Q. 5.—What caution will be given, and whom will it affect?

A.—“CHANGE DIRECTION TO THE RIGHT (*or* LEFT)”: on which the captain will give his subdivision (or section) “*Right wheel*” or “*Left wheel*”, as the case may be.

Q. 6.—From whom will the leading subdivision (or section), as its front becomes perpendicular to the intended direction of the column, get the word “*Forward*”?

A.—From the instructor.

- L. E. Q. 7.—When, and by whose command, will the other subdivision (or each of the other sections) commence wheeling into, and move off in, the new direction?

A.—It will get “*Right (or left) wheel*” when it arrives at the point where the leading one wheeled, and “*Forward*” when its front is perpendicular to the new direction, from its leader.

- C. L. E. Q. 8.—In this movement, will subdivision (or section) leaders change their flanks?

A.—No: for the pivot flank of the column will remain unchanged.

Section 17.—*A Company in open Column of Subdivisions (or Sections) forming to the reverse flank.*

(F. E., II, Sec. 16.)

- C. L. E. Q. 1.—What caution will be given when a company moving in open column of subdivisions (or sections) is to form line to the reverse flank; and to whom will it apply?

A.—The caution “*RIGHT (or LEFT) FORM COMPANY*”,

according as right or left is in front; which will apply to each subdivision (or section) leader.

Q. 2.—Suppose the column is *right* in front, how will they act?

A.—They will change their flanks: the captain, as he changes, giving "*Leading subdivision (or section), right wheel: double*"; the other subdivision leader (or the leader of each of the other sections) giving "*By the right*" as he places himself on that flank.

Q. 3.—What further commands will the captain give?

A.—When his subdivision (or section) has wheeled the quarter circle, he will give "*Forward*"; and when it has advanced 3 paces, in order that the succeeding subdivision (or sections) may clear the supernumerary rank, "*Halt, dress up*".

Q. 4.—What will then be done?

c.

A.—The coverer will run out to mark the left (or outer) flank, the supernumerary serjeant will give a base point on the right (or inner) flank, of the company; both facing to the right.

Q. 5.—Why do the base points face to the right; and how do they stand while giving their points?

A.—They face to the right because the company is considered the leading company of a battalion column of subdivisions (or sections), right in front, forming line to the reverse flank, in which case the point of *appui* is on the right: they stand according to the general rule for giving points in line formations*.

Q. 6.—By whose command will the other subdivision (or each of the other sections) form up into line? L. E.

A.—By command of its leader; who, on reaching the outer flank of the subdivision (or section) which preceded him, will fall to the rear and give "*Right wheel: double. Forward. Halt, dress up,*" the word "*Forward*" being given when the quarter-circle wheel

* Sec. 10, Q. 11-13, 15.

is completed, the word "*Halt*" when the front rank becomes aligned with the rear rank of the line.

- C. Q. 7.—When will the captain and base points take post in line?

A.—The captain, when he has dressed the whole company and given "*Eyes front*"; the base points, on the word "*STEADY*" from the instructor.

- C.L.E. Q. 8.—How is line formed to the *left*, by a column of subdivisions (or sections) marching *left* in front?

A.—On the same principle as to the right when right is in front: subdivision (or section) leaders changing flanks on the caution, and giving "*Left wheel: double, &c.*", and the captain dressing the company from the left.

- c. Q. 9.—On which flank of the company will the coverer and supernumerary serjeant respectively give a base point; and how will they face?

A.—The coverer will give his point on the right, the supernumerary serjeant on the left of the company; both facing to the left.

Q. 10.—The effect of the command "*RIGHT (or LEFT) FORM COMPANY*" being to form line at a right angle to the direction in which a column is marching, what will be done before that command is given, when it is required to form at any other angle?

A.—The column will be ordered to change direction, and the word "*RIGHT (or LEFT) FORM COMPANY*" given when the leading subdivision (or section) is at right angles to the intended alignment.

- L. E. Q. 11.—By whose command, and when, will the subdivision (or each of the sections) in rear be ordered to change direction?

A.—By command of its leader, on reaching the spot where the first changed direction.

Section 18.—*File-marching, and the formation of Fours.*

(F. E., pp. 40, 49, 50, 97.)

Q. 1.—By what command are men brought into file ; and will the company be as in line or as in column when the command is given ?

A.—“TO THE RIGHT (*or* LEFT) FACE”, or, on the march, “TO THE RIGHT (*or* LEFT) TURN”: the company will be as in column.

Q. 2.—Do companies in battalion take ground to a flank in files ?

A.—Only when the ground does not admit of the formation of fours.

Q. 3.—What faults is the soldier apt to commit, in file-marching ?

A.—Stepping short, looking down, leaning back, and losing distance.

Q. 4.—In order that distance may not be lost, how must each (except the leading) man of each rank step ?

A.—He must place his foot on the ground in advance of the spot from which the preceding man has taken up his foot.

Q. 5.—To what, besides distance, should attention be given ?

A.—Each man should cover so accurately as only to see the head of the man next in his front.

Q. 6.—Is the double march used in file-marching ?

A.—Never.

Q. 7.—What rule is to be observed in giving the word to turn from line into file, and from file into line ?

A.—The men will always be ordered to “TURN” to the right as the left foot, and to the left as the right foot, is coming to the ground.

Q. 8.—Suppose the word “TURN” is *not* given as the proper foot is coming to the ground ?

A.—The men will move on one pace more, and then turn.

Q. 9.—How do men wheel, while marching in file?

A.—The leading man of each rank moves round the quarter of the circumference of a circle about the size of a cart-wheel; the other men following on his foot-steps in succession.

Q. 10.—To what points should attention be directed during the wheel?

A.—To preserving the cadence, and to the outer rank stepping rather longer (particularly with the outer foot) as they wheel.

Q. 11.—Suppose the company is directed to "HALT" or "MARK TIME" when only part of the files have wheeled in the named direction?

A.—The word "REAR FILES COVER" will be given, and the files that have not wheeled will cover off in rear by the side step.

Q. 12.—In what case will the rear files *not* be ordered to cover?

A.—If the word "FRONT" is to follow "HALT"; because, on the following word "DRESS", the men will as a matter of course get into their places.

Q. 13.—In forming four-deep from the halt, what is the rule with respect to right and left files?

A.—The left files invariably form upon the right.

Q. 14.—Suppose the file on the left of the company is an odd number?

A.—That file will then act as a *left* file; and the file on its right, although an even number, will act as a *right* file.

Q. 15.—Why?

A.—In order that the four on the left of the company may be complete.

Q. 16.—How is four-deep formed to the front?

A.—By the command "FORM FOURS: DEEP". On the word "FOURS", the rear rank takes a pace of

12 inches to the rear. On the word "DEEP", the left files of both ranks take a pace of 21 inches to the rear with the left foot, and a side-step of 21 inches to the right with the right foot; thus placing themselves in rear of the right files.

Q. 17.—How is four-deep formed to the *right*?

A.—By the command "FORM FOURS: RIGHT." On the word "FOURS", the rear rank steps back as before, and on the word "RIGHT" the whole face to the right. The left files then take a side-step to their right with the right foot, and a pace to the new front with the left: thus placing themselves on the right of the right files.

Q. 18.—Are fours formed to the *left* on precisely the same principle?

A.—No; there is this difference:—after the rear rank has stepped back, and the whole have faced to the left, the left files step *back* to the left of the right files, by taking a side-step to the left and then a pace backward with the right foot.

Q. 19.—How is four-deep formed to the *rear*?

A.—By the command "FORM FOURS: ABOUT". On the word "FOURS", the rear rank steps back; and on the word "ABOUT", the whole face to the right-about. The left files then take a pace to their present front with the right foot, and a side-pace to their present left with the left foot; thus placing themselves in the proper rear of the right files.

Q. 20.—In what time are those paces taken by the left files?

A.—In slow time.

Q. 21.—If there is an odd file, how will the rear-rank man of that file be aligned when the fours are formed?

A.—With the 4th rank.

Q. 22.—By what command, and how, does a halted company re-form two-deep from four-deep?

A.—By the command "FRONT"; on which word—

the men, if fours have been formed to a flank or to the rear, having faced to their front—the left files move up into their proper intervals in line: the rear rank then closes to its proper distance.

Q. 23.—In how many paces do the left files get into their places?

A.—In two paces, one to the left, one to the front.

Q. 24.—How does a company advancing or retiring form four-deep to *its present front*?

A.—On the word "FOURS", the rank in rear steps short one pace, and on the word "DEEP" the right files mark time 2 paces while the left files get into their places: on the 3rd pace, the whole move steadily on.

Q. 25.—When "FORM TWO-DEEP" is given?

A.—The right files mark time 2 paces, those of the rank in rear gaining 12 inches to the front, while the left files get into their places.

Q. 26.—How is four-deep formed to a *flank*, when a company is advancing or retiring?

A.—On the word "FOURS" the rank in rear steps short one pace. On the word "RIGHT (*or* LEFT)", the men turn to the named flank, and the right files mark time 2 paces while the left move to their places in fours; on the 3rd pace, the whole move on steadily in the new direction.

Q. 27.—When "FRONT (*or* REAR) TURN" is given?

A.—The whole turn to the front or rear as the case may be; the right files then mark time 2 paces, those of the rank in rear gaining 12 inches to the front, for the left to get into their places.

Q. 28.—How does a company, moving in fours to a flank, form files?

A.—On the command "FORM TWO-DEEP" the left files move into their places in file, the right files marking time 2 paces; the rear rank then closes on the front rank.

Q. 29.—When “FORM FOUR: DEEP” is given to a company marching in files, what is done?

A.—On the word “FOUR”, the rear rank inclines from the front rank by a lengthened diagonal step; on the word “DEEP”, the left files move to their places in fours, the right files marking time 2 paces.

Q. 30.—Should men ever be ordered to form “FOURS ABOUT” on the march?

A.—No.

Q. 31.—Suppose men are ordered to form fours while marking time, how does the rank in rear move on the word “FOURS”?

A.—It steps back a short pace.

Q. 32.—How does a company formed in fours to the front or rear, *close* on a flank or the centre?

A.—If the company is at the halt, the four men on the named flank (or in the centre) stand fast: the remainder *close* by the side-step. If on the march, the men on whom the closing is to be made shorten their pace, the remainder closing on them by the diagonal march: and on the word “FORWARD”, the company moves steadily on.

Q. 33.—On the word “FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT, or CENTRE), RE-FORM TWO DEEP” [“QUICK MARCH”]?

A.—The file from which the company is to open out will stand fast, or, if the company is advancing, shorten its pace: the remainder open out by the side-step, or, on the march, incline outwards. The left files move up into their places, in succession, as the intervals are opened, the rear-rank men at the same time regaining their proper distances: on the word “FORWARD” (if on the march), the whole move steadily forward.

Q. 34.—How do the officers act, when a company is closed and opened out as above described?

A.—They simply close, and open out, with the company.

Q. 35.—When a company is taking ground in files C. c.

or fours to the pivot flank, where do the captain and covering-serjeant march ?

A.—The captain, next to the front-rank man of the leading file, or the outer front-rank man of the leading four ; the coverer, in front of the leading front-rank man.

L. E. Q. 36. Where do the supernumerary officers march ?

A.—The lieutenant next to the rear-rank man of the 2nd file, or the outer rear-rank man of the 2nd four, from the rear of the company ; the ensign retains his position in rear of the centre.

Q. 37.—In taking ground to the reverse flank ?

A.—Unless the command "OFFICERS CHANGE FLANKS" is given, the captain and coverer retain their places ; the lieutenant moving up next to the front-rank man of the leading file, or the outer front-rank man of the leading four, to lead.

Q. 38.—What is done by the supernumerary rank when fours are formed ?

A.—On the word "FOURS," it steps back a short pace.

Section 19.—*Formations from Files or Fours.*

(F. E., pp. 42, 49, 94.)

Q. 1.—Suppose a company as in *line*, marching to the front, is required to practise breaking into fours and re-forming on the leading file : what command will it first receive ?

A.—"FORM FOURS, LEFT : RIGHT WHEEL", or "FORM FOURS, RIGHT : LEFT WHEEL"*.

C. L. Q. 2.—When a company as in *line* breaks into fours from the *left*, how do the officers move ?

A.—The captain moves by the shortest line to his

* Sec. 33, Q. 6.

place with the leading four ; the lieutenant making, as usual, a corresponding change in rear.

Q. 3.—On the command “FRONT FORM COMPANY” how will the formation proceed, and the captain, lieutenant, and coverer move : suppose *left* leading ?

C. L.
c.

A.—The outer front-rank man of the leading four marks time : the remainder turn to the right, form two-deep, and wheel to the left ; marking time, when square, till “FORWARD” or “HALT” is given. The captain moves across to meet the wheeling flank ; the lieutenant and coverer also moving to their places in line during the formation.

Q. 4.—Suppose the formation is to be “IN DOUBLE TIME” ?

A.—In that case, the leading file moves on steadily in quick time ; the remainder make a half turn outwards, double up into their places, then take up the quick time. The captain will move diagonally across the front.

Q. 5.—When a company as in *column*, on the march, is required to front form as above described, how will it first break into fours ?

A.—It will be ordered either to take ground by fours to a flank, or to break into fours from its reverse flank*.

Q. 6.—Will the command necessarily be to front form *company* ?

A.—If the company is taking ground by fours to a flank, the command will be “FRONT FORM COMPANY” ; but if it has broken into fours from the reverse flank, it may be ordered to form either company, subdivisions, or sections*.

Q. 7.—Why the distinction ?

A.—Because, in battalion, an open column taking ground to a flank can only front form *companies* (thereby forming line at a right angle to its present

* Sec. 23, Q. 11, 12, 15.

front) : but a column that has broken into fours from the reverse flank, and is consequently still moving to the proper front or rear, may increase its front to either sections, subdivisions, or company.

Q. 8.—If the command is “**FRONT FORM SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS)**”, how will the formation proceed ?

A.—The leading file of each subdivision will mark time; the remainder will turn outwards, form two-deep, and wheel inwards as already explained.

C. c. Q. 9.—How will the captain and coverer move ?

A.—The captain will move across at right angles to the original direction, to meet the wheeling flank of the leading subdivision (or section) at the completion of its wheel; the coverer, passing at the same time by the rear to his post in column.

Q. 10.—When does the rear-rank man of the leading file get into his place ?

A.—During the wheel; he then marks time.

L. E. Q. 11.—How do the supernumeraries act in the formation of company to the front ?

A.—The lieutenant moves to his place during the formation; the supernumerary rank form with the company, correcting their distances, if necessary, when clear.

Q. 12.—If subdivisions (or sections) are formed, when do their respective leaders take post ?

A.—On the word “**HALT**” or “**FORWARD**”.

Q. 13.—When, and how, is company formed to the rear ?

A.—When the company has passed from line by fours to the rear, and is required to re-form line continuing the retreat* : the formation will proceed as already described.

Q. 14.—How does a company marching in fours, suppose *right* leading, form to the reverse flank ?

A.—On the command “**ON THE LEADING FILE,**

* Sec. 34, Q. 1, 7.

RIGHT FORM COMPANY": the whole form files, the rear-rank man of the leading file turns to his right, takes 2 paces to the new front, and halts; and the remainder of the rear rank form, in succession, on his left. The front-rank men get into their places by wheeling round their respective rear-rank men, and forming, successively, in front of them.

Q 15.—To which flank do the men look, as they come up into line?

A.—To the flank whence the captain is dressing.

Q. 16.—How do the captain and covering-serjeant C. c. act in this formation?

A.—The captain dresses the front-rank men, one by one, as they come up in line: the coverer marks the outer flank of the company, facing inwards*.

Q. 17.—What other point will be given?

A.—The supernumerary serjeant will give a point on the inner flank of the company*; facing in the same direction as the coverer.

Q. 18.—In what case might this movement be required?

A.—If a column, having broken into fours from the reverse flank, were required to form line to that flank without *wheeling*†.

Q. 19.—Will the directions given above for a single company be applicable, in that instance, to each company of the battalion?

A.—Yes: with this exception, that the *supernumerary* serjeant of no company, except the leading one, will give a base point.

Q. 20.—When will the captain and base points take C. c. post?

A.—The captain, when he has dressed the company and given "*Eyes front*"; the points, on the instructor's word "**STEADY**".

* Sec. 10, Q. 11—13.

† Sec. 50, Q. 14.

Q. 21.—How does a company marching, say, in *fours*, right leading, form to the *right-about*?

A.—On the command “ON THE LEADING FILE, RIGHT-ABOUT FORM COMPANY”, the whole form files; the rear-rank man of the leading file wheels to the right-about, then takes 2 paces to his new front, and halts. The remainder march on in file, wheeling to the right on the spot where the leading file wheeled, and forming to the right by successive files as before described.

C. c. Q. 22.—If a company as in *line*, having been ordered to pass from the right or left to the rear, is required to form to the right- (or left-) about, how do the captain, covering-serjeant, and supernumerary serjeant, act?

A.—As in the formation of company to the reverse flank.

Q. 23.—How is a company marching in *fours*, *left* leading, formed to the *left* or *left-about*?

A.—On the same principle that it forms to the right or right-about, when its right is leading.

L. E. Q. 24.—How do the supernumerary rank proceed when company is formed to the reverse flank, or to the right- (or left-) about?

A.—Precisely as when company is formed to the front.

Q. 25.—How will the above formations proceed if from *files*?

A.—As explained for a company marching in *fours*: omitting, of course, the directions for forming two-deep.

Q. 26.—When, in battalion, may companies marching in *fours* have to form to the *right-about* or *left-about*?

A.—When a battalion in line has been ordered to pass from the right or left of companies by *fours* to the rear, and is required to re-form line to the proper front*.

* Sec. 34, Q. 3.

Section 20.—*Countermarching by Files and Ranks.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 23.)

Q. 1.—When a company is to countermarch, what will it be considered?

A.—Generally as in column*.

Q. 2.—How do the men move in countermarching by *files* and *ranks*?

A.—In *files*, they countermarch round the front rank: in *ranks*, they countermarch to the *right*.

Q. 3.—When a company is to countermarch by *files* or *ranks*, what caution will it receive; and who will move?

A.—“COUNTERMARCH BY FILES (*or* RANKS)” ; on which the covering-serjeant will step up and cover the captain.

Q. 4.—What command will follow, if the company is to countermarch by *ranks*?

A.—“RIGHT AND LEFT FACE” ; on which, whether right or left is in front, the front rank will face to the right, the rear rank to the left.

Q. 5.—How do the captain and covering-serjeant C. c. move, on the word “FACE”?

A.—The coverer faces to the right-about; the captain, having taken one pace outwards and faced inwards, takes one long side-pace in the direction in which the coverer is facing.

Q. 6.—The lieutenant, and supernumerary rank? L. E.

A.—The lieutenant will move up and place himself one pace from the reverse flank of the front rank, facing

* See Q. 17, 18.

inwards: the supernumerary rank will, at the same time, face towards the reverse flank of the company.

Q. 7.—What command will follow?

A.—“QUICK MARCH”.

E. Q. 8.—How do the supernumerary rank, with the exception of the lieutenant, move, on the word “MARCH”?

A.—They countermarch round the flank to which they faced; marking time as they get to their respective places.

C.L.c. Q. 9.—How do the captain, lieutenant, and coverer, act on the caution to countermarch by *files*?

A.—As in the countermarch by ranks.

Q. 10.—How will the men be ordered to face?

A.—They will be ordered to face *from*, so as to countermarch *up to*, the pivot flank.

Q. 11.—What command will follow the word “To THE RIGHT (*or* LEFT) FACE”?

A.—“LEFT (*or* RIGHT) COUNTERMARCH: QUICK MARCH”.

Q. 12.—In each case:—By whom and when will the company be halted?

A.—The captain will give “*Halt, front, dress*”, when the leading file (if the countermarch is by files), or the front-rank pivot man (if the countermarch is by ranks), reaches the coverer.

Q. 13.—When will the lieutenant and coverer take post?

A.—On the command “*Halt, front, dress*”.

Q. 14.—What precaution must be taken in countermarching?

A.—That the files move up to the lieutenant as they wheel at the reverse flank: and that, while wheeling, they lengthen their pace with the outward foot, so as not to check the rest of the company.

Q. 15.—Is the pivot flank of a column changed by the companies countermarching ?

A.—Yes.

Q. 16.—May a company ever perform these countermarches in *double time* ?

A.—No.

Q. 17.—If a company as in *line* is required to countermarch, will it countermarch by files or by ranks ?

A.—It may countermarch either by files or ranks ; but should generally be ordered to countermarch by files, as would be the case in battalion.

Q. 18.—On what occasion will a company of a battalion in line be required so to countermarch ?

A.—When column is formed from line on any named company, facing to the rear, that company will countermarch by files, on the caution*.

Q. 19.—What is the rule, in battalion, with respect to companies in column countermarching ?

A.—They will always countermarch by files ; except in *close* column, when they will necessarily countermarch by ranks.

Q. 20.—Is countermarching applicable to a company in fours ?

A.—Yes ; if the company, after countermarching, is to continue its march.

* Sec. 47, Q. 18-20.

Section 21.—*Diminishing and Increasing front from the Halt.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 24, 26, 27, 29.)

Q. 1.—What will the company be considered, when required to diminish or increase its front by the doubling of subdivisions or sections?

A.—Invariably as in open column*.

Q. 2.—Whether front is to be diminished or increased, which subdivision (or sections) of the company will move?

A.—The *pivot* subdivision, or sections.

L. Q. 3.—What caution will be given when a halted company is to diminish its front by forming subdivisions; and who will move?

A.—“FORM SUBDIVISIONS”: on which the lieutenant will fall back to mark the pivot flank of the subdivision that will be the rear one of the column.

Q. 4.—What command will follow?

A.—If right is in front, “LEFT SUBDIVISION, RIGHT-ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS FACE”: if left is in front, “RIGHT SUBDIVISION, LEFT-ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS FACE”.

C. c. Q. 5.—Suppose *right* in front:—who, besides the men of the left subdivision, will move on the word “FACE”?

A.—The captain will face to the right; the coverer will take a side-step of 21 inches to the left, and face to the right; and the rear-rank man of the left file of the right subdivision will fall back, and cover the *third* file from the left of his subdivision.

Q. 6.—Why does not the man who uncovers place himself, as usual, in rear of the file next him?

A.—Because there would not then be room for the flank of the left subdivision to pass.

* Sec. 47, Q. 33.

Q. 7.—When does he resume his place?

A.—As soon as the left subdivision has passed him.

Q. 8.—When do the captain and coverer move to their posts in column? C. c.

A.—On the command "QUICK MARCH".

Q. 9.—From whom, and when, will the left subdivision get "*Halt, front, dress*"? L.

A.—From the lieutenant, when its flank reaches him.

Q. 10.—How does the ensign get to his place in column? E.

A.—He marches off, and fronts, with the retiring subdivision.

Q. 11.—Suppose the captain is directed to give the word "*Left (or right) subdivision, right- (or left-) about three-quarters face*", how will he face before giving it? C.

A.—Inwards.

Q. 12.—How are sections formed from a halted column of subdivisions? L. E.

A.—On the same principle that subdivisions are formed from a halted company. The lieutenant will move in the same manner as the captain, the ensign as the lieutenant, in that formation; the supernumary serjeant placing himself, on the caution "FORM SECTIONS," where the pivot flank of his section will rest in column.

Q. 13.—Who will give the word "*Halt, front, dress*" to the pivot section of each subdivision?

A.—Its own leader.

Q. 14.—When a halted column of subdivisions receives the caution "FORM COMPANY", how will the covering-serjeant and the lieutenant move? L. c.

A.—The coverer will mark the pivot flank of the company: the lieutenant will fall back into the supernumary rank.

Q. 15.—What command will follow?

A.—“LEFT SUBDIVISION, LEFT HALF FACE”, or “RIGHT SUBDIVISION, RIGHT HALF FACE”; according as right or left is in front.

C. Q. 16.—On the word “FACE”, what is done?

A.—The captain faces inwards, and the rear-rank man of the pivot file of the front subdivision uncovers, as when subdivisions are formed from company.

Q. 17.—On the command “QUICK MARCH”?

A.—The rear subdivision will step off; the captain moving across to the coverer. As its front rank comes up in line with the rear rank of the other subdivision, the captain will give “*Halt, front, dress*”, and fall in.

c. Q. 18.—When will the covering-serjeant, and the rear-rank man who uncovered, take their proper places?

A.—On the captain’s word “*Halt, front, dress.*”

L. c. Q. 19.—How are subdivisions formed from sections?

A.—On the same principle that company is formed from subdivisions; the covering-serjeant and lieutenant proceeding, on the caution, to mark where the pivot flank of the front and rear subdivisions respectively will rest.

E. Q. 20.—When do the leaders of the 2nd and 4th sections from the front take their places in the supernumerary rank?

A.—On the caution “FORM SUBDIVISIONS”.

C. Q. 21.—On the word “LEFT (*or* RIGHT) SECTIONS, LEFT (*or* RIGHT) HALF FACE” who, besides the men of the named sections, will move?

A.—The captain will face inwards; and the rear-rank man of the file on the inner flank of the other two sections will uncover as above explained.

C. L. Q. 22.—Will the captain give the word “*Halt, front, dress,*” to *both* the pivot sections when they have moved up to the rear ranks of the other sections?

A.—No; that word will be given by the captain to the front, and by the lieutenant to the rear, pivot section.

Q. 23.—When will the men who uncovered take their proper places?

A.—When their respective subdivisions get the word "*dress*".

Q. 24.—May company be formed at once from sections? L. E. c.

A.—Yes; the caution being "FORM COMPANY", on which the leader of each of the three rear sections will fall into the supernumerary rank, and the coverer mark the pivot flank of the company: followed by the commands "REAR SECTIONS, LEFT (*or* RIGHT) HALF FACE. QUICK MARCH".

Q. 25.—How will the captain proceed?

C.

A.—He will face inwards on the word "FACE"; move across to the coverer on the word "MARCH"; and halt the three rear sections in succession as they come up in line.

Q. 26.—Will the rear-rank man of the pivot file of the front section uncover?

A.—Yes; on the word "FACE".

Q. 27.—When will the rear-rank man of the outer file of the 2nd and 3rd sections uncover?

A.—As his own section is halted.

Section 22.—*Diminishing and Increasing front on the March.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 25, 26, 28, 29.)

Q. 1.—In diminishing front on the march, does the rule that the *pivot* subdivision (or sections) shall move in rear, hold good?

A.—Yes.

- C. Q. 2.—When a company marching to the front receives the caution “FORM SUBDIVISIONS”, what will be the captain’s duty?

A.—To give the pivot subdivision “*Mark time*”; and the instant its reverse flank is clear of the other subdivision, “*Right (or left) half turn*”.

Q. 3.—Will the pivot subdivision get the word “*Forward*”?

A.—No; it will move forward when it gets “*Right (or left) half turn*”: this case forming an exception to the rule that men ordered to mark time will not advance till “FORWARD” is given.

- L. Q. 4.—How will the lieutenant move?

A.—He will move across, during the movement, to meet the pivot flank of the rear subdivision.

Q. 5.—From whom will that subdivision get the word “*Front turn*”?

A.—From the lieutenant, when its pivot flank reaches him.

- C. c. Q. 6.—When do the captain and coverer move to their places in column?

A.—While the pivot subdivision is moving in rear of the other.

Q. 7.—How is company re-formed?

A.—On the caution “FORM COMPANY”, the captain turns inwards; gives “*Left (or right) subdivision, left (or right) half turn: double*”; and inclines outwards to the pivot flank of the company.

Q. 8.—When the pivot subdivision arrives in line with the other subdivision, what command will it receive?

A.—“*Front turn : quick*”, from the captain.

Q. 9.—When will the captain take his place on the flank of the company, and the lieutenant fall into the supernumerary rank? L.

A.—The captain as he gives the word “*Quick*”; the lieutenant on the caution “*FORM COMPANY*”.

Q. 10.—Do the instructions for diminishing and increasing front by subdivisions, apply equally to sections?

A.—Yes.

Q. 11.—From whom will the pivot sections, in C.L.E. diminishing the front of a column of subdivisions, get the command “*Mark time*” and “*Right (or left) half turn*”?

A.—Those words will be given by the captain, and will apply to *both* the pivot sections; their own leaders giving “*Front turn*”.

Q. 12.—Can *company* be formed at once from sections, on the march?

A.—Yes: the captain giving the word “*Left (or right) half turn : double*” to all the rear sections, which will move together as in forming subdivisions, and, in succession, receive the command “*Front turn : quick*”.

Q. 13.—When will the leaders of the three rear sections fall into the supernumerary rank?

A.—On the caution “*FORM COMPANY*”.

Q. 14.—Why are the executive words, when front is diminished or increased on the march, given by the captain, and not by the instructor?

A.—Because they would be given by each captain in the same movements in battalion.

Section 23. — *Diminishing and increasing Front by breaking off Files and bringing them again to the front; or by breaking into Files or Fours and re-forming.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 30, 31.)

Q. 1.—If front is to be diminished by breaking off files, what will the company be considered?

A.—It may be either as in line or column; or formed in column of subdivisions or sections*.

C. Q. 2.—In breaking off files from a company as in column, what caution or command is given?

A.—The caution "BREAK OFF — FILES": on which the captain will give "— files on the left (or right): Right (or left) turn, left (or right) wheel".

Q. 3.—From which flank will the files be broken off?

A.—Invariably from the pivot flank.

C. c. Q. 4.—When files are thus broken off, where do the captain and covering-serjeant place themselves?

A.—The captain closes in to the flank of his front rank; the coverer moves up and covers him.

L. Q. 5.—In the case of a column of subdivisions, how and when are the files of the rear subdivision broken off?

A.—By command of the leader of that subdivision, as he reaches the spot where the front of the leading subdivision was diminished.

Q. 6.—What rule must be observed by the files that are broken off?

A.—They must lock up, so as not to interfere with men who may be in their rear.

C. L. Q. 7.—To increase the front of the company (or column of subdivisions), what command will be given; and by whom?

* Secs. 33, Q. 1; 47, Q. 35.

A.—“— *files to the front*”: by the captain (or by each subdivision leader in succession): the caution being previously given by the instructor.

Q. 8.—How do the named files move up to the front?

A.—They make a half turn, and move up in double time.

Q. 9.—Should all the files in rear not be ordered to the front, how do those left in rear move; and when does the coverer fall back to his post in rear? c.

A.—The files left in rear incline diagonally till they cover the outward files on the pivot flank: the coverer remains covering the captain till *all* the files are brought up.

Q. 10.—Suppose the instructor wishes all the broken-off files to be brought to the front at once, what caution will he give? C. L.

A.—“**FILES TO THE FRONT**”, which will be repeated by the captain (or by each subdivision leader in succession).

Q. 11.—In what other way, besides breaking off files, may a company as in column, or in column of subdivisions (or sections), diminish its front?

A.—By breaking into files, or fours, from the reverse flank: which may be done either from the halt or on the march*.

Q. 12.—What will be the command; suppose the company as in column (right in front), on the march, is required to diminish front by breaking into *fours*?

A.—“**FORM FOURS, RIGHT: LEFT WHEEL**”.

Q. 13.—How will the captain move to his place with the leading four? C.

A.—By the shortest line.

Q. 14.—In what case might the captain be required to give the executive words; and what would then be the instructor's caution?

* Sec. 47, Q. 35.

A.—If the company were considered as standing in *close* or *quarter-distance* column. The caution would be “ADVANCE (or RETIRE) BY FOURS FROM THE —”; the captain giving, as he would in battalion, the executive words “*Form fours, right (or left). Left (or right) wheel: Quick march*”.

Q. 15.—By what command will the front be increased?

A.—“FRONT (or REAR) FORM SECTIONS (SUBDIVISIONS, or COMPANY)”.

Section 24.—*Forming close Column of Sections, and Company Square.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 32.)

Q. 1.—How will the company stand for the formation of company square?

A.—As a general rule, with ordered arms, bayonets (or swords) unfixed: but troops armed with the long rifle should occasionally perform the movement, as in battalion, with arms shouldered and bayonets fixed.

C. Q. 2.—On the caution “FORM COMPANY SQUARE”, what words will be given by the captain?

A.—“*Form close column of sections. Quick march*”.

Q. 3.—On the word ‘sections’, how will the men and the coverer move?

A.—The 1st section will face to the left, the 3rd and 4th sections to the right, and disengage; the leading file of each closing two paces to the right, the outer man inclining rather back. The covering-serjeant will place himself at the head of the 1st section.

Q. 4.—Suppose the company standing at the ‘order’, bayonets (or swords) unfixed:—on the word “*march*”, what will be done?

A.—The 2nd section will fix bayonets (or swords) and resume the 'order'. The remaining sections will step off at the 'advance' (or 'shoulder') and, as they get to their places in column, will halt, front, and order, fix bayonets (or swords), and return to the 'order', without word of command.

Q. 5.—What distance will there be between the sections?

A.—Twenty-one inches.

Q. 6.—When, and how, will the captain and other C.L.E. section leaders, the coverer, and supernumeraries, take post in column? c.

A.—When the column is formed, the captain will take post on the left of the front section; the other section leaders on the pivot flank, and the remaining supernumeraries on the reverse flank, of their respective sections. The covering-serjeant will cover the captain.

Q. 7.—What caution or command is then given; and what is done? C.

A.—"*Prepare for cavalry*" by the captain; on which the 2nd and 4th ranks close up, and the men—having allowed time for the officers and non-commissioned officers to move into the centre of the column—face outwards so as to show a front of equal strength in every direction, those in the centre filling up any intervals that may occur.

Q. 8.—What will be done by the serjeants on the caution?

A.—They will fix swords.

Q. 9.—What word is next given; and its effect?

A.—"*Ready*", by the captain. On that word, the two front ranks of each face of the square go down on the knee to receive cavalry; the 3rd and 4th ranks of each face come to the 'ready' position, the muzzles of the rifles inclined upwards.

Q. 10.—If the sides of a square are less than four deep, how many ranks kneel; and why?

A.—The front rank only; in order that there may be two ranks to fire.

- C. Q. 11.—When required to fire, how will the standing and kneeling ranks respectively fire; and by whose command?

A.—The standing ranks by files, the kneeling ranks (or rank) a volley: the firing words being given by the captain, on a caution from the instructor.

- Q. 12.—What are the firing words?

A.—For the standing ranks, "*File-firing from the right (left, or both flanks) of the — face (or faces). Commence*": for the kneeling ranks, "*Kneeling ranks (of the — face): Fire a volley. At — yards, Ready.—Present*".

- Q. 13.—When may the kneeling ranks (or rank) be ordered by the captain to fire?

A.—After he has given "*Cease firing*", on a caution from the instructor, to the standing ranks.

- Q. 14.—To what position will the standing ranks bring their rifles on the command "*Cease firing*"?

A.—Each file, as it completes its loading, will come to the 'shoulder' or the 'order', according as the men are armed with the long or short rifle.

- Q. 15.—The kneeling ranks having given their volley, what will be done?

A.—Those ranks resume the position of defence against cavalry, until the captain gives "*Kneeling ranks, load*". On that word, they spring to the standing position at the right half-face; and go on with their loading.

- Q. 16.—What will be the next command given; and its effect?

A.—The captain will give "*Order arms*", on which the men will come to the 'order' and front into column; the captain and supernumeraries at the same time resuming their places on the flanks. If the instructor signifies that he is about to move the square, the captain's word will be "*Shoulder arms*".

- C. Q. 17.—What caution or command will be given if the column is to move?

A.—The instructor will give the caution "*THE COLUMN WILL ADVANCE (RETIRE, OR MOVE TO THE RIGHT*"

or LEFT)". The captain will then repeat the caution and add the command "*Quick march*", preceded by "*Right-about (or To the right, or left) face*" if the column is to retire or move to a flank.

Q. 18.—On the caution "THE COLUMN WILL HALT", C.
what commands will be given by the captain?

A.—He will give "*Column, halt.—Order arms*".

Q. 19.—If the column has been retiring, or moving to a flank, will the men be ordered to front?

A.—No; on halting they will front without word of command.

Q. 20.—How will company be re-formed?

C.

A.—On the caution "RE-FORM COMPANY," the captain will give "*Unfix bayonets (or swords).—Re-form company.—Quick march*".

Q. 21.—How will the 1st, 3rd, and 4th sections move?

A.—On the word "*company*", the 1st section will face to the right, the 3rd and 4th to the left: on the word "*march*" all three sections will move into their places.

Q. 22.—When do the captain, covering-serjeant, and C.L.B. c.
supernumeraries take post?

A.—When the company is re-formed.

Q. 23.—When are company squares used?

A.—When companies in line or echelon are overtaken by cavalry; or when skirmishers, not in confusion or scattered, are unexpectedly attacked by cavalry.

Section 25.—*Forming Rallying Square.*

(F. E., II., Sec. 33.)

Q. 1.—When is the rallying square used?

A.—When men of different companies mixed together in extended order, or detached skirmishers, are overtaken by cavalry.

Q. 2.—When a company drilling singly is to form rallying square, what will be done?

A.—The instructor will cause the men to unfix bayonets, and to disperse; place an officer (who will face the supposed enemy, and hold up his sword) as a rallying point; and then give the word "FORM RALLYING SQUARE."

Q. 3.—How do the men place themselves as they reach that officer?

A.—The first two that reach him form on his right and left, facing outwards; the next three place themselves in front of those posted, facing to the front; and three others in rear, facing to the rear. The next four that join take post at the several angles; others, as they come up, complete the several faces; and so on.

Q. 4.—When do the men fix bayonets (or swords)?

A.—As they join the square.

Q. 5.—Do they then come to the 'shoulder' or the 'order'?

A.—To the 'order'.

Q. 6.—If the square is to move, what caution and command will be given?

A.—The instructor will give the caution "THE SQUARE WILL ADVANCE (RETIRE, OR MOVE TO THE RIGHT or LEFT)": which will be repeated by the officer on whom the square is formed. The officer will then—having first ordered the men, if armed with the long rifle, to shoulder—give the word "*Inwards face*".

Q. 7.—What will the command "*Inwards face*" signify?

A.—That those men who are not already facing, will face, in the named direction.

Q. 8.—Before he puts the square in motion, what will be done by the officer on whom it was formed?

A.—He will order the front face to dress.

Q. 9.—While a square is in motion, which of its flanks will direct?

A.—The left of the leading face in advancing, or moving to the right; the right of the leading face in retiring, or moving to the left.

Q. 10.—When the square is cautioned by the instructor to halt, what will be done?

A.—The officer on whom the square was formed will give "*Halt*"; and the men, on halting, will face outwards without word of command. He will then give "*Prepare for cavalry. Ready*", on which word the men will prepare for cavalry, as in company square*.

Q. 11.—On what caution and command will the men fire?

A.—The firing words will be given, on a caution from the instructor, by the officer on whom the square is formed.

Q. 12.—When the company is to be re-formed, what caution will be given; and what will be done?

A.—"*RE-FORM COMPANY*"; on which the covering-serjeant will mark where the pivot flank of the company is to rest, facing the supposed enemy; and the officer on whom the square is formed will give "*Unfix bayonets (or swords)*", followed by "*Re-form company*", on which the men will form company on the covering-serjeant.

Q. 13.—Suppose the instructor places *two* (or more) rallying points?

A.—Every man will run to the rallying point nearest him: the officers placed as rallying points will be placed in echelon with each other, so that each square may be able to fire.

Q. 14.—How will company be re-formed?

A.—As when formed on one rallying point only: except that the word "*Unfix bayonets (or swords)*" will be given to each square by the officer on whom it is formed, the captain, only, giving "*Re-form company*".

* Sec. 24, Q. 9, 10.

Section 26.—*Proving and Dismissing a Company.*

(F. E., II., Secs. 34, 35.)

Q. 1.—The company having been told off as explained in Section 1, how will it be proved?

A.—As follows:—

[* *Shoulder arms.*] *Mark time: quick.*

By subdivisions, right wheel. (When in echelon)—

Mark time. Re-form company.

By subdivisions, left wheel. (When in echelon)—

Mark time. Re-form company.

By sections, right wheel. (When in echelon)—*Mark*

time. Re-form company.

By sections, left wheel. (When in echelon)—*Mark*

time. Re-form company.

The company will then be turned to the right-about and proved, by the same words of command, rear rank in front. It will then get *Halt, front*, and be proved in forming fours from the halt, and in forming fours on the march rear rank in front: thus—

Form fours, deep.—Front.

Form fours, right.—Front.

Form fours, left.—Front.

Form fours, about.—Front.

Mark time. Quick.

Right-about turn.

Form fours, deep.—Form two-deep.

Form fours, right.—Rear turn.

Form fours, left.—Rear turn.

Halt, front.

It will next be practised in forming battalion and company square: as follows—

As the right-centre company of a quarter-distance column.

On the front company, form square: Quick march.

Sections outwards.

* Not given to *Riflemen*.

[*Unfix swords.*] *Re-form column: Quick march.*
Halt, dress.

[* *Right sections* (1st and 3rd), *order arms.* *Left sections* (2nd and 4th), *order arms.*]

Form close column of sections: Quick march.

Unfix bayonets (or swords).

Re-form company: Quick march.

The following command will then be given:—

Right subdivision, stand at ease. Left subdivision, stand at ease.

Q. 2.—By what commands is a company dismissed off parade?

A.—“*To the right face.—Lodge arms*”.

Q. 3.—Suppose the men are at the ‘order’?

A.—In that case, before being faced to the right, they will be brought to the ‘shoulder’.

Q. 4.—On the word “*arms*”, how do the men proceed?

A.—They come to the ‘port’; the front rank at the same time taking a side-pace to the left, the rear rank a side-pace to the right. After a pause they will break off, and quietly leave the parade; carrying their rifles at the ‘advance’ or, if *Riflemen*, at the ‘shoulder’.

Q. 5.—How does the supernumerary rank move?

A.—As the rear rank.

Q. 6.—When men parade with side-arms only, how are they dismissed?

A.—By the words “*To the right face.—Break off*”: on which they will proceed as above directed, except that, in place of bringing their rifles to the ‘port’, they will strike their hands together in front of their thighs.

* *Riflemen* will already be at the ‘order’.

BATTALION DRILL

Section 27.—*Formation of the Battalion in Column and Line.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 1, 3.)

Q. 1.—How does a battalion, as a general rule, assemble on parade?

A.—In open column of companies, right in front.

Q. 2.—How are companies placed when in column?

A.—Parallel to each other, at right angles to their position when in line.

Q. 3.—What is meant by 'open' column?

A.—The companies are at wheeling distance: i. e. each company is placed at a distance equal to its own front, including the space occupied by the captain, from the company next in its front, measuring from the heels of the front rank of the one to the heels of the front rank of the other.

Q. 4.—Explain the expressions *right* and *left in front*, and *pivot flank*?

A.—A column is right or left in front according as the company which stands on the right or left when in line is at its head: the pivot flank is that which, if wheeled up to, will bring the divisions of the column into line in their proper order.

Q. 5.—When are the companies told off, inspected, and proved?

A.—On their private parades, before they are marched into column.

Q. 6.—How is the position which each company is to take in the column, marked?

A.—The covering-serjeants, under the adjutant's superintendence, mark where the pivot flank of their respective companies will rest.

Q. 7.—How will the coverers hold their rifles, while taking distance for their companies in this case? c.

A.—At the 'recover': coming to the 'shoulder' on the word "STEADY" given by the adjutant when they are correctly covered.

Q. 8.—Will the position of the companies in the column be always the same?

A.—No; their order should frequently be changed.

Q. 9.—At what bugle sound will the companies march into column?

A.—At the 'Advance'.

Q. 10.—As each company gets to its place, will it be dressed as well as halted and fronted? C.

A.—Yes; when companies are first marched into column their captains will dress them and give the word "*Eyes front*".

Q. 11.—What further command will the captains give?

A.—"*Order arms.—Stand at ease*".

Q. 12.—How do the captain and supernumeraries C.L.E. of each company take post?

A.—As when it is singly formed 'as in column, right in front'.

Q. 13.—How will the battalion, when formed in column, be *told off*?

A.—Into 'right' and 'left' companies, and into wings, as follows: The battalion-commander will give "TELL OFF THE BATTALION"; on which each captain will take a pace to his front, and face to the right. The captain of the front company will then call out "*No. 1, right company*"; then the captain of No. 2, "*No. 2, left company*"; then the captain of No. 3, "*No. 3, right company*"; and so on to the rear of the column: odd numbers being 'right', even numbers 'left' companies.

Q. 14.—When, and how, do the captains resume their places on the flanks of their companies? C.

* Sec. 1, Q. 26.

A.—When the battalion-commander, after telling off the companies into wings (a right and a left wing), gives “EYES FRONT”: by taking a long side-pace into their places and fronting.

Q. 15.—How are the adjutant and majors posted, in column?

A.—The senior major takes post 2 paces from the reverse flank of the centre of the right wing; the junior major, 2 paces from the reverse flank of the centre of the left wing; the adjutant, 2 paces from the reverse flank of the right-centre or left-centre company according as right or left is in front.

Q. 16.—Do both the majors retain those places when a column is in motion?

A.—No; the major of the leading wing places himself in rear of the pivot flank of the 2nd company from the front (keeping clear of the line of company leaders), to superintend the direction.

Q. 17.—What is the usual place of the commanding officer, in open column?

A.—On the pivot flank of the leading company.

Q. 18.—By whom are the colours carried, and how is the colour-party formed?

A.—Each colour is carried by an officer; the Queen's colour being on the right, the regimental colour on the left, with a serjeant between them: the rear rank of the colour-party is composed of two non-commissioned officers or steady men, with a serjeant between them.

Q. 19.—What term is applied to the serjeant between the colours, and to the serjeant in the centre of the rear rank of the colour-party?

A.—They are called the front-rank and rear-rank ‘centre serjeants’; being in the centre of the battalion when it is formed in line.

Q. 20.—How is the colour-party posted, in column?

A.—In rear of the right-centre company if the

column is right in front, in rear of the left-centre company if left is in front : one pace distant from the rear rank, and covering the 3rd, 4th, and 5th files from the pivot flank.

Q. 21.—Is the formation of the colour-party the same, at whatever distance a column is formed ?

A.—No ; in close column it will be formed in *single rank**.

Q. 22.—When a single battalion forms in column on parade, where are the band, drummers, and pioneers posted ?

A.—The band and drums are placed in several ranks, 12 paces in front of the column ; the pioneers, formed two-deep and led by a corporal, 6 paces in front of the band.

Q. 23.—Which will be the places of the band ; and of the drummers, fifers, buglers, and pioneers ; when the battalion is manœuvring ?

A.—The band will remain on the reverse flank ; the drummers, &c., will join their companies, taking post in the supernumerary rank : except when the battalion breaks from line into open column right in front *preparatory to marching past*†, in which case the band, drummers, and pioneers move to the head of the column.

Q. 24.—When companies in column are to be *inspected*, what caution and command will be given ?

A.—“ REAR RANKS TAKE OPEN ORDER.—MARCH ”.

Q. 25.—How will the company officers and covering-**C.L.E.** serjeants proceed ? **c.**

A.—The captain, coverer, and supernumeraries of each company will act as when it takes open order when singly formed ‘as in line’‡, the companies being considered, for the time being, independent companies. The supernumerary rank, on the word “ MARCH ”, will step back 4 paces.

* Sec. 35, Q. 5, G.

† Sec. 64, Q. 12.

‡ Sec. 5, Q. 3-6, 10-12.

Q. 26.—What commands will then be given?

A.—“FRONT COMPANY, STAND FAST. REMAINING COMPANIES, ORDER ARMS.—STAND AT EASE”.

C. Q. 27.—How does each captain act, as the inspecting officer approaches him?

A.—He receives him with a salute; having first called his men to *attention*, and directed them to shoulder arms.

Q. 28.—Does the captain accompany the inspecting officer through the ranks?

A.—Yes; in order to answer any questions that may be put to him respecting the company.

C.L.E. Q. 29.—The inspection of the company being finished, what will be done?

A.—The captain will close the ranks, and direct the men to order arms and stand at ease; and, together with the coverer and supernumeraries, will take post in *column*.

Q. 30.—How are the companies drawn up, when a battalion is formed in line at close order?

A.—Without any interval between them, except the space required for the colour-party, which is placed between the two centre companies.

Q. 31.—How is each company arranged?

A.—As when singly formed ‘as in line’: except the company on the left of the line, which will have its lieutenant (covered by a supernumerary serjeant) on its left flank.

Q. 32.—Where is the commanding-officer’s place?

A.—About 25 paces in rear of the colours.

Q. 33.—Where are the other mounted officers posted?

A.—The senior major is 6 paces in rear of the centre of the right wing; the junior major 6 paces in rear of the centre of the left wing. The adjutant is 6 paces in rear of the colours.

Q. 34.—Will the commanding-officer and other

mounted officers retain those places when the battalion is *advancing* in line?

A.—Yes: except that, when the battalion is drilling singly, the commanding officer may occasionally be in front.

Q. 35.—How is the colour-party arranged?

A.—As when in open or quarter-distance column*.

Q. 36.—What is the principal duty of the centre serjeants?

A.—To direct the line when advancing or retiring†.

Q. 37.—Where are the band, drummers, and pioneers posted, when a battalion is formed in line at close order?

A.—The band, formed in two ranks and at loose files, is in rear of the centre of the line; the drummers, fifers, and buglers are in two divisions, in rear of the 2nd companies from the right and left respectively; the pioneers, formed two-deep, are in rear of the centre of the right-flank company. The whole are 9 paces from the supernumerary rank.

Q. 38.—Where are the staff-officers and staff-serjeants posted?

A.—The staff-officers, 3 paces in rear of the band; the staff-serjeants, in rear of the centre of the battalion, in line with the supernumerary rank.

Q. 39.—What are the mounted officers' duties?

A.—To give points; dress coverers or pivots; and, generally, to correct mistakes and assist the commanding officer during manœuvres.

Q. 40.—Suppose there is only one major present, who will act as junior major?

A.—The senior captain should be mounted, and perform that duty; or, if that is impracticable, the adjutant will act as junior major.

Q. 41.—If it happens that there is only one mounted officer present (besides the commanding officer)?

* Q. 18.

† Sec. 29, Q. 1, 6.

A.—He must be prepared to dress the coverers and pivots from either flank, or to give distant points as may be required.

Q. 42.—When a battalion is formed for exercise, are the companies generally equalized?

A.—Yes: but it should also be frequently practised in companies of unequal strength.

Q. 43.—When do the mounted officers take up their proper places in line or column?

A.—When each movement is executed: or, if not engaged in giving or dressing points, during the movement.

Q. 44.—What relation have battalion movements to the manœuvres of a brigade?

A.—The same that the formations of a single company bear to the evolutions of a battalion; the drill of the smaller body being, in each case, a preparation for that of the larger.

Q. 45.—When a battalion is formed in open column with others, how are the band, drummers, and pioneers, drawn up?

A.—The band and drums, 2 paces from the reverse flank of the centre of the battalion; the pioneers, 2 paces from the reverse flank of the front company.

Section 28.—*A Battalion in Line taking Open order and resuming Close order.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 4.)

C.L.E. Q. 1.—When the line is to take open order, what
c. caution will be given; and who will move?

A.—“**REAR RANK TAKE OPEN ORDER**”: on which the serjeant-major will move in rear of the right of the line; the officers and coverer of each company will move as when a company singly formed ‘as in line’

takes open order*; the rear-rank man on the right of each company, and the rear-rank man on the left of the line, will take 2 paces to the rear, face to the right, and cover, under the superintendence of the serjeant-major. The senior major will move up to the right of the front rank; the junior major and adjutant to its left.

Q. 2.—What command is next given?

A.—“MARCH”.

Q. 3.—On the word “MARCH”, how will the officers, C.L.E. &c., of each company move? c.

A.—As when the company is singly formed: except that the serjeant-major will dress the whole of the supernumerary rank, and that the officers will be dressed by the senior major.

Q. 4.—The colours, and the mounted and staff officers?

A.—The officers carrying the colours take 3 paces to their front, and dress with the line of officers. The lieutenant-colonel will place himself 6, the colonel (if present) 10, paces in front of the colour-party. The senior major places himself on the right of the line of officers, the junior major on its left; the adjutant remains on the left of the front rank. The staff-officers place themselves on the right of the front rank, at one pace distance.

Q. 5.—By whom will the intervals left by the officers who carry the colours, be filled up?

A.—By the serjeants by whom those officers are covered.

Q. 6.—What word will be given by the senior C.L.E. major when he has dressed the company officers?

A.—The word “STEADY”, on which they will port their swords and look to their front.

Q. 7.—When will the right-hand man of the rear rank of each company drop his hand?

A.—On the word "*Eyes front*", given by the supernumerary serjeant who has dressed that rank.

Q. 8.—When the serjeant-major has dressed the supernumerary rank, where will he fall in?

A.—On the right of the staff-serjeants.

C.L.E. Q. 9.—What caution and command will be given when the line is to resume close order; and who will move?

A.—"*REAR RANK TAKE CLOSE ORDER :—MARCH*". On the caution, the officers of each company will face to the right and recover swords, the officers who carry the colours facing with the rest: the staff-officers face inwards; and the mounted officers turn their horses' heads to the right. On the word "*MARCH*", the whole will move to their respective posts at close order.

Q. 10.—Before manœuvring commences, what order will be given to the drummers, fifers, buglers, and pioneers?

A.—They will be directed to take post with their companies.

Section 29.—*Advancing and Retiring in Line.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 5.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion in line is to advance, what caution will be given; and to whom will it apply?

A.—"*THE LINE WILL ADVANCE*": on which the centre serjeant, under the adjutant's superintendence, will select points to march on.

Q. 2.—The direction being determined, what word will be given?

A.—"*STEADY*", by the adjutant.

Q. 3.—On the command “QUICK MARCH”, will the whole step off?

A.—No; the serjeant-major and adjutant, in order to ascertain the correctness of the line of march, will remain halted in rear of the centre until the battalion has advanced 20 or 30 paces.

Q. 4.—When a battalion advances in line, which is the commander’s usual place?

A.—About 25 paces in rear of the colours.

Q. 5.—On the caution “THE LINE WILL RETIRE”, who will move?

A.—The colour-party will face to the right-about; and the two files on the left of the right-centre company take two paces to the rear, and one pace outwards from each other, thus leaving an interval through which the serjeant-major and adjutant pass to the proper front of the line to superintend the direction.

Q. 6.—By whom is a line, while retiring, directed?

A.—By the rear-rank centre serjeant.

Q. 7.—The adjutant having given his word “STEADY”, what will follow?

A.—The battalion-commander will give “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”.

Q. 8.—Why is not the line faced-about till the direction is determined?

A.—Because it is a rule that troops should never stand unnecessarily faced to the rear.

Q. 9.—When, and how, do the adjutant and serjeant-major resume their places in the proper rear of the line?

A.—On the command “BATTALION; HALT, FRONT”: passing, as before, through an interval made by the two files on the left of the right-centre company.

Q. 10.—When will those files, in each instance, resume their places?

A.—As soon as the serjeant-major and adjutant have passed through the line.

Q. 11.—While the line is in movement, to what points should the attention of every person in the leading rank be directed?

A.—He must keep his shoulders and body square to the front, touching lightly to the centre of the line; should the touch be lost, it must not be regained by any sudden effort, but gradually.

Section 30.—*Charging in Line.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 6.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion advancing in line is to charge, what will be the caution?

A.—“PREPARE TO CHARGE”.

Q. 2.—To what position will the rifles be brought?

A.—Those of the front rank to the ‘trail’; those of the rear rank will remain at the ‘slope’.

Q. 3.—What is the rule with respect to *Riflemen* when intended to charge?

A.—They will, in the first instance, advance, in quick time and with swords fixed, at the ‘shoulder’; on the caution “PREPARE TO CHARGE”, the front rank will trail, the rear rank will slope.

Q. 4.—Is there any other instance of the ‘trail’ being used with bayonets (or swords) fixed.

A.—No.

Q. 5.—What point should be attended to by the front-rank men, in coming to the ‘trail’?

A.—That they do so without altering the square position of the body, or breaking the regularity of the step.

Q. 6.—What command will immediately follow the caution?

A.—“CHARGE”; on which the whole break into double time, the front rank bringing their rifles to the ‘charge’, the rear rank remaining at the ‘slope’.

Q. 7.—On the word “HALT”, to what position will the rifles be brought?

A.—Both ranks will come to the ‘shoulder.’

Q. 8.—Will the men, on being halted, correct their dressing?

A.—No; they will remain perfectly steady, until ordered to dress.

Section 31.—*Dressing a Battalion in Line.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 7.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion in line is to be dressed, what word is given?

A.—“THE BATTALION WILL DRESS BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT). COVERERS, — PACES TO THE FRONT”.

Q. 2.—What officers will move on the word “FRONT”? C. L.

A.—The captains, if the dressing is to be by the *right*, will take one pace to the front and a long side pace to the left; if by the *left*, will change flanks, their lieutenants changing with them as usual: the officer on the left of the line will, in either case, take a long side-pace to his left.

Q. 3.—Will the captains, in changing their flanks (when dressing is to be by the left), move up as usual on the left of their front rank?

A.—No; they will remain in rear till the next word is given.

Q. 4.—How will the coverers move, on the word “FRONT”, suppose the dressing is to be by the *right*?

A.—They will move up into their captains’ places.

Q. 5.—If dressing is to be by the *left*, will they change flanks (as usual) with their captains?

A.—No; they will fall to the rear to make way for the captains to pass, and then move up on the right of their companies.

Q. 6.—How will they proceed on the word “QUICK MARCH”?

A.—They will move out the named number of paces straight to their front, face to the named flank, and cover; the coverer of the officer on the left of the line moving out with the rest.

Q. 7.—How do the coverers hold their rifles while moving out to the front, and when they face to the named flank?

A.—They move out at the ‘shoulder’; coming to the ‘recover’ as they face.

Q. 8.—By whom will they be covered?

A.—By the major on the named flank.

C. Q. 9.—When will the captains fall back into their places on the right, or (if the dressing is to be by the *left*) move up on the left, of their companies?

A.—As soon as the coverers have moved out of the line.

Q. 10.—Suppose the dressing is to be by the *left*, where will the captain of the left-flank company place himself, when he moves up?

A.—Outside the officer on the left of the line.

Q. 11.—What will be the next word given?

A.—“STEADY”; by the major who has superintended the covering.

Q. 12.—What will follow?

A.—The commanding officer will give “BATTALION, QUICK MARCH.”

Q. 13.—When, and by whom, will the companies be halted? C.

A.—Each captain will halt his company when it is 2 paces from the line of dressing. He will then give “*dress up*”, and dress it from the 2nd file beyond the coverer on whom he has moved up.

Q. 14.—How will the coverers give their points? c.

A.—At arm’s length, as in all line formations*.

Q. 15.—When will the captain of each company take post on its right? C.

A.—When he has dressed it, and given “*Eyes front*”.

Q. 16.—Will the coverer, also, move to his place on that word? c.

A.—No; when the dressing of all the companies is completed, the major on the flank of dressing will give a second word “**STEADY**”, and the coverers will *then* take post in line.

Q. 17.—How will the captains make way for them to pass through the line? C.

A.—By taking a pace to the front and a side-pace to the left.

Section 32.—*Advancing and Retiring by Wings; and Firing.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 8.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion is moving by wings, by whom will the executive words be given?

A.—By the majors, to their respective wings.

Q. 2.—Suppose a battalion is on the march, when required to fire and advance by wings, will it be halted?

A.—Yes.

* Sec. 10, Q. 11, 15.

Q. 3.—What will be the caution ; and its effect ?

A.—“THE BATTALION WILL FIRE AND ADVANCE BY WINGS”: on which the left wing will be ordered to fire.

Q. 4.—When will the right wing be ordered to advance, and when to fire ?

A.—It will be marched off the instant the left wing has fired ; halted when it has advanced 30 paces ; and will get the firing words when the left wing (having re-loaded, and been ordered to shoulder) gets “QUICK MARCH”.

Q. 5.—How will the movement proceed ?

A.—The left wing will be halted when it has advanced 30 paces, and ordered to fire as the right wing (having given its fire, re-loaded, and been directed to shoulder) gets “QUICK MARCH”. The wings will move thus, alternately, till line is re-formed.

Q. 6.—What are the firing words ?

A.—“—WING, FIRE A VOLLEY. AT — YARDS, READY —PRESENT”.

Q. 7.—On what caution from the battalion-commander will line be re-formed ?

A.—On the caution “RE-FORM LINE”.

C.I.E. Q. 8.—In moving by wings, where do the company officers march ?

A.—They remain posted as in line.

Q. 9.—Where does the colour-party march ?

A.—The officer carrying the regimental colour, and the left-hand rear-rank serjeant, march on the inner flank of the left wing : the remainder of the colour-party, on the inner flank of the right wing.

Q. 10.—The adjutant and serjeant-major ?

A.—The adjutant marches in rear of the inner flank of the right wing, the serjeant-major in rear of the inner flank of the left ; superintending the direction.

Q. 11.—To which flank do the men touch ?

A.—To the inner flank of their wing.

Q. 12.—When line is formed on the leading wing, c.
will the covering-serjeants of either wing move out to give points ?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—How does a battalion fire and retire by wings ?

A.—The battalion-commander gives the caution "THE BATTALION WILL FIRE AND RETIRE BY WINGS". The junior major then orders the left wing to fire, and (when re-loaded) to shoulder, face-about, and retire.

Q. 14.—How many paces will the left wing be retired before it is halted and fronted ?

A.—Fifteen paces.

Q. 15.—How will the movement proceed ?

A.—The left wing having been halted, the right will be ordered to fire, and (when re-loaded) to shoulder, face-about, and retire till 15 paces beyond it ; and will then get "HALT, FRONT". The left wing will then be ordered to fire ; and thus the wings will proceed alternately.

Q. 16.—Suppose a battalion is cautioned to "FIRE AND RETIRE BY WINGS", while *retiring* ?

A.—The right wing will be ordered by its commander to "HALT, FRONT" ; and when the left wing—having moved on 15 paces—receives the command "HALT, FRONT", will get the firing words.

Q. 17.—In retiring by wings, how do the officers and C.L.E. colour-party move ?

A.—As in the advance by wings.

Section 33.—*A Battalion advancing in Line, passing Obstacles.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 9.)

Q. 1.—How does a battalion advancing in line pass obstacles in its front?

A.—If the obstacles are small, and opposite to *parts* of the line, only the files impeded by them need break off, which they will do as from the flank of a company in column *; moving up again to the front the moment they are able. If the obstacles are more considerable, and affect the entire front of the line, all the companies will break into fours.

Q. 2.—Supposing the *former* of those methods is adopted, how should the men who remain in line move?

A.—They must continue moving straight to their front; neither closing on the intervals left by those who have fallen to the rear, nor pressing upon the remainder of the battalion should the obstacle increase in breadth.

Q. 3.—What rule is observed in breaking off the files?

A.—They turn in rear of their own company; or, if the obstacle is in front of the centre of the company, turn to the right and wheel to the left. If the line, while broken, is halted, the broken-off files will form in rear of the obstacles, in lines parallel to the front.

Q. 4.—What is the object of the broken-off files forming in rear of the obstacles?

A.—That the line may appear to the enemy unbroken; and all the men be able to give their fire.

* Sec. 23, Q. 2.

Q. 5.—Suppose a whole company or subdivision is broken off?

A.—It will move, not in files, but in fours; and the same rule applies to files successively broken off till they amount to a subdivision.

Q. 6.—When it is required that all the companies should break into fours, what words are given?

A.—The caution "FROM THE RIGHT (or LEFT) OF COMPANIES PASS BY FOURS TO THE FRONT"; followed by the command "FORM FOURS, RIGHT: LEFT WHEEL" or "FORM FOURS, LEFT: RIGHT WHEEL".

Q. 7.—Where do the captains march when the companies are in fours?

A.—On that flank of their leading four which is nearest to the company of direction: keeping their distance from that company as far as circumstances allow.

Q. 8.—Which will be the company of direction?

A.—That which would be at the head of the column if "FRONT TURN" were given; unless the battalion-commander orders any other company to direct.

Q. 9.—Where do the supernumeraries march? L. E.

A.—In their usual places in fours.

Q. 10.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—As a company, but in file; occupying its proper place in rear of the left-centre or right-centre company, as the case may be.

Q. 11.—Where do the mounted officers and the serjeant-major march?

A.—The major of the leading wing superintends the dressing of the heads of companies: the other major and the adjutant follow in rear of the companies they cover in line. The serjeant-major marches on the outer flank of the centre serjeants.

Q. 12.—If it is required to form square, what command will be given?

A.—“ON THE LEFT- (or RIGHT-) CENTRE COMPANY, FORM SQUARE. WINGS INWARDS TURN”*.

Q. 13.—How may line be re-formed?

A.—By the companies being halted and fronted into column, and then wheeled into line†; or, forming at once to the front on their leading files‡.

Q. 14.—Is there not still another way by which a line may pass obstacles?

A.—There is; but the movement is to be considered an exceptional one. The line may advance by double fours, or files, from the centre; the command being “BY DOUBLE FOURS (or FILES) FROM THE CENTRE: FORM FOURS, INWARDS (or INWARDS TURN). RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL”.

Q. 15.—What will be the effect of that command?

A.—Each wing will advance in fours (or files) from its inner flank.

L.E. Q. 16.—How will room be made for the colour-party and supernumeraries?

A.—The colour-party will move between the two centre companies in single rank, the front rank leading, and both ranks right in front; the Queen's colour between the two leading files (or fours). All the supernumeraries will march in one rank between the wings.

Section 34.—*A Battalion retiring in Line passing Obstacles, or marching through a relieving Line.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 10.)

Q. 1.—What caution and command will be given, when a battalion retiring in line is to pass by fours to the rear?

* Sec. 55, Q. 20.

† Sec. 48.

‡ Sec. 19, Q. 3.

A.—“FROM THE PROPER RIGHT (*or* LEFT) OF COMPANIES PASS BY FOURS TO THE REAR. FORM FOURS, LEFT: RIGHT WHEEL (*or* FORM FOURS, RIGHT: LEFT WHEEL).”

Q. 2.—Where will the commanders and supernumeraries of companies march; and which company will direct?

A.—As in the same movement to the front*.

Q. 3.—How may the battalion re-form line to its proper front?

A.—Either by fronting into column and then wheeling into line; or by each company forming to the right-about, or left-about, on its leading file.

Q. 4.—What advantage is gained by the latter of those methods; and how will the coverers proceed when it is adopted? c.

A.—Each file, as it arrives in its place, can at once take up the fire. The coverers will be called out and covered in line before the heads of the companies reach them.

Q. 5.—Will the coverers be so placed, in order that their respective companies may form upon them?

A.—No: the company at the head of the column will march upon, and form round, its supernumerary serjeant (who will be called out at the same time as the coverers); each of the other companies marching upon, and forming round, the coverer of the company that is in its front in column.

Q. 6.—What term is applied to the line marked by the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the leading company of the column?

A.—It is called ‘the base of formation’†.

Q. 7.—May line be re-formed to the proper rear?

A.—Yes, if the retreat is to be continued; by the command “REAR FORM COMPANIES.—FORWARD” or “IN DOUBLE TIME, REAR FORM COMPANIES”.

* Sec. 33, Q. 7-9.

† Sec. 49, Q. 5.

Q. 8.—To what other purpose, besides passing obstacles, is the movement by fours to the rear applied?

A.—It is used when a retiring line passes through a line by which it is to be relieved.

Q. 9.—When does the retiring line break into fours?

A.—When it arrives at 12 paces from the relieving line.

Q. 10.—Suppose a battalion *halted* in the front line, is to be relieved by another advancing in its rear; when will it receive the command to break into fours and to march off?

A.—It will form fours in time to march off when the relieving line arrives within a company's distance.

Q. 11.—How will the fours of the relieving line pass through the other line?

A.—A sufficient number of files in the latter will give way.

Section 35.—*Forming close or quarter-distance Column from any more open Column.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 12.)

Q. 1.—At what distance from each other are the companies, when in column at close and quarter distance?

A.—In *close* column, 2 paces, measuring from the heels of the rear rank of one company to the heels of the front rank of the next: in *quarter-distance* column, at section distance.

C.I.E. Q. 2.—Is the arrangement of the officers, &c., of
c. each company, in close or quarter-distance column, the same as in open column?

A.—Yes: except when a close column takes ground to a flank by fours*.

Q. 3.—Where is the band formed?

A.—In the rear, in two ranks.

Q. 4.—Are the mounted officers posted as in open column?

A.—Yes: except that when a close or quarter-distance column is *on the march*, the major of the rear wing superintends the direction from the rear of the line of captains.

Q. 5.—How does the colour-party form in *close* column?

A.—In single rank between the two centre companies.

Q. 6.—How will that single rank be arranged; and when will the ordinary formation be resumed?

A.—The rear-rank serjeants will form on the right or left of the front rank according as the column is right or left in front. The ordinary formation of the colour-party will be resumed when the column opens out.

Q. 7.—What caution is given when a close or quarter-distance column is to be formed from any more open column?

A.—“THE COLUMN WILL CLOSE TO THE FRONT (*or* REAR)”, or “TO QUARTER DISTANCE ON THE FRONT (*or* REAR) COMPANY”: or, if the closing is to be on a central company, “THE COLUMN WILL CLOSE ON (*or* TO QUARTER DISTANCE ON) NO. —”.

Q. 8.—What will be done on that caution?

A.—When the closing is on the front or rear company, the major nearest the named company, when on a central company, the senior major, will move to the battalion point of *appui*, to superintend the covering

* Sec. 40, Q. 8, 9.

of the captains; and, if the closing is on the front or rear company, a base point will be given by the coverer of the named company.

- c. Q. 9.—How will the coverer giving the base point place himself?

A.—If his company is the front, 6 paces in front of his captain; if the rear, 6 paces in rear of him; facing towards, and covering on, the line of captains.

Q. 10.—How will he hold his rifle?

A.—At the 'recover'.

Q. 11.—Why is there no base point given when the column is to close on a *central* company?

A.—Because the captains in front and rear of the named company will be a sufficient guide to each other.

- C. Q. 12.—In closing on a central company, which will be the point of *appui*?

A.—The captain of the named company.

Q. 13.—By what command will the caution to "close" be followed?

A.—"REMAINING COMPANIES, QUICK MARCH": or, if there are any companies in front of the named one, "COMPANIES IN FRONT, RIGHT-ABOUT FACE. QUICK MARCH".

- C. Q. 14.—How will the movement proceed?

A.—Each company in succession will be halted (and, if necessary, fronted) by its captain, when it arrives at the specified distance from the named company.

- C. Q. 15.—How may a company leader take any required distance for his company?

A.—By counting his paces. The number of 30-inch paces required for the front of a company, will be obtained with sufficient accuracy by multiplying the number of its files by 7, and cutting off the right-hand figure of the result.

Q. 16.—When a column closes on its front or rear company, when will the covering-serjeant giving the base point come to the 'shoulder' and resume his place in column? c.

A.—On the word "STEADY" from the major.

Q. 17.—If a column *advancing* gets the command, "CLOSE TO THE FRONT (or TO QUARTER DISTANCE ON THE LEADING COMPANY)", what is done? C.

A.—The captain of the leading company gives "*Halt, dress*".

Q. 18.—What base point will then be given? c.

A.—The covering-serjeant of the leading company will give a point as when the column closes from the halt.

Q. 19.—May a column on the march close *without halting*?

A.—Yes; on its leading company, the caution to close being preceded by the words "ON THE MARCH".

Q. 20.—What command will follow?

A.—"REMAINING COMPANIES, DOUBLE".

Q. 21.—From whom will those companies, as they gain the required distance, get the word "*Quick*"? C.

A.—From their respective captains.

Q. 22.—When a company in column is closed to a *flank* by the side-step, does the captain close with it?

A.—Yes: unless he has, previously to the caution, taken up fresh covering, in which case he will stand fast and the company will close to him.

Section 36.—*A close or quarter-distance Column opening from the Front, or Rear, or from any named Company.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 13.)

- c. Q. 1.—To whom will the caution "OPEN TO QUARTER (HALF, or WHEELING) DISTANCE FROM THE FRONT" apply?

A.—To the covering-serjeant of the front company, who will give the base point; to the major of the front wing, who will move up to superintend the captains' covering; and to the adjutant, who will mark where the pivot flank of the rear of the column will rest.

- C. Q. 2.—By whom will the companies, as they acquire the named distance, be halted and fronted?

A.—By their captain.

Q. 3.—What will the captain of the rear company take as his marching point?

A.—The head of the adjutant's horse, which will be dressed on the line of captains.

Q. 4.—How will the captain of each company that has been faced-about, know when to give his word "*Halt, front*"?

A.—By counting his paces.

Q. 5.—When will he commence counting?

A.—When the company next in his rear is halted.

- c. Q. 6.—If the rear companies, in opening from the front, have to pass over rough or broken ground which cannot be measured by pacing, what will be done?

A.—Each covering-serjeant will run out when the company next in rear is halted; and, placing himself clear of the flank of the column, mark the spot in line with which his captain should give "*Halt, front: dress*".

Q. 7.—When a halted column is cautioned to open from the *rear*, what points are given?

A.—The covering-serjeant of the rear company gives the base point: the adjutant marks the alignment, at a company's distance from where the pivot flank of the head of the column will rest.

Q. 8.—What will the captain of the leading company take as his marching point; and by whom will each company be halted?

C.

A.—The captain of the leading company will march on the head of the adjutant's horse. The captain of the rear company calls out the number of that next in front of him, and when it has gained the proper distance gives "*Halt*". The captain of the last-named company will, in like manner, halt the company in his front; he will then face-about to correct his covering, front, and give "*Dress*" to his own company; and so on, in succession.

Q. 9.—In each case, how will the coverer giving the base point face, and hold his rifle; and when will he take post with his company?

A.—As when a column *closes* on a named company.

Q. 10.—When the opening is from a *central* company, how does the movement proceed?

A.—The companies in front of the named one move as in opening from the rear; those in rear, as in opening from the front. The junior major gives a point for the left-wing captains to march on, the adjutant a point for the right-wing captains; the other major superintends the captains' covering, from the battalion point of *appui*.

Q. 11.—Which will be the battalion point of *appui*?

A.—The captain of the named company.

Q. 12.—How is a close or quarter-distance column on the *march*, opened from the rear?

A.—On the caution "OPEN TO QUARTER (HALF, or WHEELING) DISTANCE FROM THE REAR", the rear company is halted by its captain; and the movement then proceeds as when done from the halt.

- C. Q. 13.—When a halted close or quarter-distance column (suppose right in front) is required to *advance at more open distance* from the front, what caution or command will be given; and how will the movement proceed?

A.—The battalion-commander will give “ADVANCE BY SUCCESSIVE COMPANIES FROM THE FRONT, AT QUARTER (or WHEELING) DISTANCE.—No. 1, QUICK MARCH”. The leading company having gained the required distance, the captain of the 2nd company will give it the word “*Quick march*”; and so on, in succession, to the rear of the column.

- Q. 14.—If the opening is to commence from the rear?

A.—The column will be faced-about; and the company then in front be the first marched off.

- Q. 15.—If a column *on the march* were required to open by advancing by successive companies from the front, what command would follow the caution “ADVANCE BY SUCCESSIVE COMPANIES” &c.?

A.—“REAR COMPANIES, HALT”: by the battalion-commander.

Section 37.—*A close or quarter-distance Column wheeling on a fixed and moveable Pivot.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 16.)

- L. c. Q. 1.—What caution is given when a halted column, at close or quarter distance, is to wheel to the right or left on a *fixed* pivot; and what changes in the column will it effect?

A.—“COLUMN, LEFT (or RIGHT) WHEEL”. On the word “WHEEL,” the pivot man of the column faces into the named direction, his rear-rank man uncovering;

the covering-serjeant of the front company runs out to mark where its wheeling flank will rest when the wheel is completed ; all the companies in rear make a half-face to the wheeling flank ; and, if the wheel is to be to the pivot flank, the lieutenants move up on the reverse flanks of their companies.

Q. 2.—Which will be the pivot man of the column ?

A.—The man on the right or left of the front company, according as the wheel is to be made to the right or left.

Q. 3.—If the wheel is to be made to the reverse flank, how will the coverer of the front company run out ?

A.—By the front.

Q. 4.—What is the object of all the companies in rear of the leading one making a half-face to the wheeling flank ?

A.—To prevent crowding on the pivot flanks of companies during the wheel ; and to enable the men to circle round into the new direction.

Q. 5.—Whether the wheel is to be to the pivot or the reverse flank, how will the captains face on the caution ? C.

A.—The captain of the front company will stand fast : each of the other captains making the half-face with his company.

Q. 6. — On the command "QUICK (*or* DOUBLE) MARCH", how will the front company wheel ?

A.—Its length of pace must be short in proportion to the depth of the column ; to give the remaining companies time to circle round.

Q. 7.—How will the remaining companies wheel ?

A.—Each man will move round on the circumference of a circle of which the pivot man of the column is the centre : the men nearest the pivot flank of each company keeping their inner shoulder well up at the commence-

ment of the wheel, so as to gain sufficient ground to the flank and to avoid diminishing the distance between companies.

- C. Q. 8.—Suppose the wheel is made to the pivot flank, when will the captain of the leading company acquire his new front?

A.—He will move back during the wheel.

Q. 9.—What command is given when a column is required to wheel *on the march*?

A.—The same as the caution given at the halt: "COLUMN, LEFT (or RIGHT) WHEEL".

- L. Q. 10.—On the word "HALT" what is done?

A.—The lieutenants, if on the reverse flank, fall back to their places in rear. The men face to their front and remain steady; unless the word "DRESS" follows, in which case they dress by the pivot flank.

Q. 11.—When the wheel is made on a moveable pivot, do all the companies in rear make a half *turn* to the wheeling flank?

A.—Yes; on the word "WHEEL".

- c. Q. 12.—Does the coverer of the leading company give a point?

A.—No.

Q. 13.—How does the pivot man of the column act during the wheel?

A.—He moves with a very short pace round the wheeling point, keeping his shoulders square with his company.

- L. Q. 14.—When will the lieutenants, if on the reverse flank, fall back to their places in column?

A.—When the column receives the command "FORWARD" or "HALT".

Q. 15.—During the wheel, whether on a halted or moveable pivot, which flank will direct?

A.—Each company will be directed by its wheeling flank; the files on which, should maintain their relative position to, and covering on, the leading company.

Q. 16.—Who will be responsible for distance and C. L. covering?

A.—The leaders on the directing flank.

Q. 17.—How are the majors and adjutant employed during the wheel?

A.—The major of the leading wing will be on the wheeling flank of the leading company, regulating its pace: the other major, in rear of the wheeling flank of the rear company, superintending the covering of the outer files. The adjutant will see that the companies close up to their leading files.

Q. 18.—On whose movements should the march of C. L. every man in the column be made to depend?

A.—On those of the leader of the rear company, who will take the full pace of 30 (or, in double time, 36) inches throughout the wheel.

Q. 19.—Suppose a *double* column is required to wheel?

A.—It will, when closed to quarter or close distance, wheel as a single column.

Q. 20.—Can a close or quarter-distance column *taking ground to a flank in fours* wheel to its right or left?

A.—Yes; by the leading fours of all the companies wheeling round the pivot, as for the leading company in the ordinary column wheel.

Q. 21.—Where will the officer leading each company C. L. march; and why?

A.—On that flank of its leading four which is nearest the pivot: that he may be able to keep his distance from that point.

Q. 22.—How does an *open* column change direction?

A.—By the companies wheeling in succession, on moveable pivots, round the same point.

Q. 23.—If the wheel is to the reverse flank, by L.

whom will each company be led during the change of direction?

A.—By the lieutenant, who will move up on its reverse flank.

Q. 24.—What rule must be observed by the lieutenants, in order that when "*Forward*" is given the pivot flanks may be in line?

A.—They must maintain the relative positions held by the reverse flanks when the column was marching by the pivot.

Q. 25.—Suppose the companies are of unequal strength?

A.—Weak companies should march a little past the wheeling point before they wheel: strong companies should wheel a little before they come up to it.

Section 38. — *A close or quarter-distance Column changing front to the rear by the wheel of Subdivisions round the centre.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 18.)

- c. Q. 1.—To whom will the caution "**CHANGE FRONT TO THE REAR BY THE WHEEL OF SUBDIVISIONS ROUND THE CENTRE**", apply: suppose the change of front is to be effected from the *halt*?

A.—The coverer of the front company will place himself in front of the inner file of his reverse subdivision, the coverer of the rear company in rear of the inner file of his pivot subdivision: both facing inwards towards the column.

Q. 2.—Why are those coverers so placed?

A.—As points at which the subdivisions of each wing will wheel, and the leading subdivisions be halted when the movement is completed.

Q. 3.—What command will follow (suppose the column is *right* in front); and who will move? L.

A.—“RIGHT SUBDIVISIONS, RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”; on which the named subdivisions will face-about, and the lieutenants place themselves on their outer flanks.

Q. 4.—On the command “QUICK MARCH”, how will the movement proceed? C. L.

A.—All the subdivisions will step off; wheeling the half circle, without word of command, as they reach the wheeling point of their wing.

Q. 5.—Do the rear subdivisions make a half face (or turn) to the wheeling flank?

A.—No: they retain their proper front during the wheel, the whole touching to the inner flank.

Q. 6.—Do the subdivisions step short, on completing their wheel?

A.—No: they move forward at a full pace.

Q. 7.—What command will next be given; and when?

A.—“HALT, FRONT: DRESS”, when the leading subdivision reaches the coverer of the front company.

Q. 8.—Which will be the pivot flank of the column when the movement is completed?

A.—The same as before it commenced; for the order of the companies will not have been changed.

Q. 9.—When this movement is performed on the *march*, do the coverers of the front and rear companies give points on the caution? c.

A.—No: not until the following command.

Q. 10.—What will that command be?

A.—“RIGHT (*or* LEFT) SUBDIVISIONS, RIGHT-ABOUT TURN”.

Q. 11.—When will the commanding officer give “FRONT TURN”?

A.—Four paces before the subdivisions of each company arrive in line with each other; so that they may move on together in the new direction.

L. c. Q. 12.—When do the covering-serjeants of the front and rear companies, and the lieutenants, resume their posts in the column?

A.—On the command “HALT, FRONT: DRESS”, or “FRONT TURN”, as the case may be.

Q. 13.—Can a *double* column change front to the rear by its subdivisions wheeling round its centre?

A.—Yes.

Q. 14.—By what other method, besides wheeling round its centre, may a single column change its front?

A.—By countermarching: if a close column, by *ranks*; if at open, half, or quarter distance, by *files*.

Q. 15.—Will the pivot flank of the column be changed?

A.—Yes.

Q. 16.—How will the colour-party countermarch?

A.—If the column is at open, half, or quarter distance, it will countermarch independently, and move across to the rear of the leading centre company: in close column, it can only face-about, correcting its formation when the column opens.

Q. 17.—From whom does the colour-party, in interior movements, take the word?

A.—From the officer carrying the Queen’s colour; the word being given in an under tone.

Section 39.—*Changing the order of a Column by the successive march of the rear Companies to the Front.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 20, 21.)

Q. 1.—What caution is given when it is required to change the leading flank of a column?

A.—“BY SUCCESSIVE COMPANIES, REAR WING TO THE FRONT”.

Q. 2.—By which flank of the column will the rear companies move up to the front? C.

A.—Invariably by the pivot flank.

Q. 3.—When, and how, will the rear company be put in motion?

A.—On the caution; by command of its captain, who will take one pace to his front, face to the right-about, and give the word “*Form fours, left (or right). Quick march*”.

Q. 4.—How will he proceed while his company is moving out; and what word will he give when it is clear?

A.—He will stand steady till the company is clear of the column; he will then give “*Front turn: by the right (or left)*”, and advance with his company, passing close by the pivot flanks of the other companies.

Q. 5.—When will the next, and each succeeding, company receive the command from its captain to form fours, and to move out of the old column?

A.—It will get “*Form fours, left (or right)*” when the company which it will follow is approaching; and “*Quick march*” as that company passes it.

Q. 6.—Will the covering-serjeant of each company lead it, while it is moving out in fours? c.

A.—No: he will step short while his company is moving out; and when the lieutenant changes his flank, will take his place.

- L. Q. 7.—When does the lieutenant change his flank?
 A.—When his captain gives "*Front turn*".
- Q. 8.—How does the colour-party move out of the old column, and which company will it follow in the new?
 A.—It moves out as a company, but in file: following the leading centre company.
- Q. 9.—May a quarter-distance column bring its rear company to the front in the manner above described?
 A.—Yes.
- Q. 10.—At what distance will the companies be, when in (the new) column?
 A.—At wheeling distance.
-
- Q. 11. How does a column bring its rear company to the front *on a road*, where the space will not admit of the flank movement above described?
 A.—By the companies moving in succession from the rear to the front in *fours* from the pivot flank: the pivot section of each (except the rear) company being wheeled up, to give room.
- C. Q. 12.—What caution is given to effect the change of front in that manner; and to whom will it apply?
 A.—BY *FOURS FROM THE LEFT (or RIGHT), REAR WING TO THE FRONT*: on which the captain of the rear company will instantly give it "*Form fours, left. Right wheel*" or "*Form fours, right. Left wheel*".
- Q. 13.—By whose command will the pivot section of each of the remaining companies wheel up?
 A.—By that of the battalion-commander; who, after giving the caution "*BY FOURS, &c.*", will give the command "*FOURTH (or FIRST) SECTIONS, RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL. QUICK MARCH*".
- C. Q. 14.—How will the captain of each of those companies proceed, on the word "*QUICK MARCH*"?
 A.—He will wheel inwards with his pivot section;

giving it the word "*Halt*" as it completes the quarter circle.

Q. 15.—When will the rear company step off; and how will it move?

A.—It will step off on the battalion-commander's word "*QUICK MARCH*"; wheel in the named direction; and move straight to the front, passing by the rear ranks of the pivot sections of the remaining companies.

Q. 16.—When, and by whose command, will each succeeding company be ordered to advance? C.

A.—Its captain will give "*Form fours, left (or right). Quick march*" in time to follow the company which will precede him in column, without losing distance.

Q. 17.—When, and by whose command, will each company be re-formed?

A.—When it has cleared the old front of the column: by command of the captain, who will give "*Front form company.—Forward*".

Q. 18.—How will the captain, coverer, and super-numeraries then move? C.L.E. c.

A.—As when a single company 'as in column' forms to the front after breaking into fours from its *reverse* flank.

Q. 19.—When will the company that was at the head of the old column, be ordered to front form? C.

A.—As soon as its leading four has gained the left (or right) of the road.

Q. 20.—Will the companies *invariably* be formed to the front, as each in succession clears the former front of the column?

A.—They may, if required, move on in fours.

Q. 21.—How will the colour-party move?

A.—On the battalion-commander's word "*QUICK MARCH*", if the old column was right in front, it will move to the rear of the 3rd section of the right-centre company, and follow in rear of the left-centre; if left in front, it will move to the rear of the 2nd section of

the left-centre company, and follow in rear of the right-centre.

Q. 22.—Will the rear wing always be brought to the front by *fours*?

A.—It may, if required, be brought up by *sections*; but in that case it will be necessary for the pivot subdivisions, instead of the pivot sections, to wheel up.

Section 40.—*A Column taking ground to a Flank.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 22, 23.)

Q. 1.—In how many ways does a column take ground to a flank?

A.—In fours; by echellon of sections; and by the diagonal march.

Q. 2.—When are the two last-mentioned methods employed?

A.—When it is required to take ground at once to the front and to a flank.

Q. 3.—Is each of the three methods applicable, at whatever distance the column may be formed?

A.—No: a *close* column can only take ground to a flank in fours, or by the diagonal march.

Q. 4.—When a column takes ground to a flank, which flank will direct?

A.—The leading flank.

C. L. Q. 5.—When a column is cautioned to take ground to the reverse flank, do captains change flanks?

A.—No: the lieutenants move up to lead, unless the battalion-commander gives the word "OFFICERS CHANGE FLANKS".

Q. 6.—Will the command to change flanks, if given, apply to the colour-party?

A.—Yes.

Q. 7.—What caution and command will be given, when a column on the march is to move to a flank by *fours*?

A.—“TAKE GROUND TO THE RIGHT (*or LEFT*) IN *FOURS*. FORM *FOURS*, RIGHT (*or LEFT*)”.

Q. 8.—When a column is moving to a flank in *fours*, C. L. on which flank of its leading four does the leader of each company march?

A.—On that which is nearest to the company of direction; except in *close* column, when he will march at the head of his front rank.

Q. 9.—Where do the coverer and supernumeraries c. march, in *close* column?

A.—The coverer, if on the leading flank, marches at the head of the 2nd rank; if not, retains his usual place in column. The supernumeraries march between the *fours*.

Q. 10.—How is an open, half, or quarter-distance column taking ground to a flank in *fours*, *closed*?

A.—By the named company stepping short while the remainder wheel their leading *fours* the 8th of a circle towards it; and each of the remainder changing its direction parallel to that of the named company, and moving at a short pace till the battalion-commander gives “FORWARD” to the column.

Q. 11.—What will be done by the leader of each, C. L. except the named, company?

A.—He will, if not already there, change to that flank of the leading four which is nearest to the named company.

Q. 12.—By what other method may the closing be effected?

A.—On open ground, the companies may close or open by the diagonal march.

Q. 13.—When an open column *moves into an alignment* by *fours*, by whom will the distance and covering for each company in succession be taken up? c.

A.—By its coverer, who will run out to mark where its pivot flank will rest in the alignment.

Q. 14.—How will the coverer of the leading company take his distance; and by whom will all the coverers be covered?

A.—The coverer of the leading company will take his distance from the point on which the column originally marched. The major of the leading wing will cover the coverers from the front.

Q. 15.—May companies in column move to a flank in *file*?

A.—Only when it is necessary to pass through very narrow places.

Q. 16.—When a halted column is required to take ground to the front and to a flank in *echelon of sections*, what caution will be given; and how will each company move?

A.—The caution will be "TAKE GROUND TO THE RIGHT (*or LEFT*) IN ECHELON. ON THE MOVE, BY SECTIONS, RIGHT (*or LEFT*) WHEEL": on which each company will move as when singly formed*.

C. L. Q. 17.—Who will lead the column?

A.—The captain or the lieutenant of the leading company, according as ground is taken to the pivot or to the reverse flank.

Q. 18.—To what should the attention of the leaders of the remaining companies be directed?

A.—They should keep their covering on the leading flank of the leading company, and preserve their distance from the company next in front of them.

Q. 19.—How will the colour-party move?

A.—It will wheel up parallel to, and march in rear of, the section which precedes it in column.

Q. 20.—What command will be given when the column is to resume its march to the front?

A.—"RE-FORM COLUMN": and, when the sections have wheeled back into line, "FORWARD".

* Sec. 15.

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Q. 21.—When will the lieutenant of each company, **L.**
if on the reverse flank, fall back to his post in
column?

A.—On the word “FORWARD”.

Q. 22.—When a column on the march is to take
ground to the front and a flank by the *diagonal march*,
what caution and command will be given?

A.—“TAKE GROUND TO THE RIGHT (*or LEFT*) BY THE
DIAGONAL MARCH. RIGHT (*or LEFT*) HALF TURN”.

Q. 23.—How will each company, and its officers, **C.L.E.**
&c., move? **c.**

A.—As when the company is singly formed*.

Section 41.—*A Battalion in Line wheeling
into open Column.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 26, 27.)

Q. 1.—How does a battalion in line wheel into
open column on halted pivots?

A.—The companies will be faced-about, and then
wheeled.

Q. 2.—On the caution “OPEN COLUMN RIGHT IN **C. c.**
FRONT”, how will the captain, coverer, and pivot man
of each company move?

A.—The captain and pivot man of each company,
and the covering-serjeant of the *right-flank* company,
move as when the company is singly formed†. The
other coverers stand fast.

Q. 3.—In all formations from line, what is the
rule about the officer on the left of the line, and his
coverer?

* Sec. 6, Q. 31-35.

† Sec. 7, Q. 9-14.

A.—They fall back into the supernumerary rank on the caution*.

Q. 4.—Do the mounted officers move on the caution?

A.—The senior major moves to the right of the line.

Q. 5.—On the word "RIGHT-ABOUT FACE", how will the colour-party, band, drummers, and pioneers, move?

A.—The colour-party will face to the right, and disengage to the rear; the band, &c., will face-about.

Q. 6.—On the command "RIGHT WHEEL: QUICK MARCH", how will the formation proceed?

A.—Each company will wheel; the colour-party will wheel in file to the right, and be halted and fronted in rear of the right-centre company; and the band, drummers, pioneers, and mounted officers (except the senior major) will move to their places in column.

Q. 7.—When will the senior major take post in column?

A.—After covering the captains from the head of the column.

Q. 8.—Where do the coverers of all the companies, except No. 1, march during the wheel; and when will they take their places in column?

A.—They march on the reverse flank of their company; taking post (together with the coverer of No. 1) on their captains' word "*Halt, front, dress*".

Q. 9.—How does a line break into open column *left* in front?

A.—The covering-serjeant of the left-flank company, on the caution, marks where its left flank will rest: the companies, after being faced-about, wheel to the left, and the junior major corrects the captains' covering from that flank.

c. Q. 10.—During the wheel into column, on which

* This rule will not be repeated.

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flank will the coverer of each, except the left-flank, company march?

A.—On its present left.

Q. 11.—On the command “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”, how will the colour-party face?

A.—To the left.

Q. 12.—Suppose a battalion in line, halted, is required to wheel back into open column of *subdivisions* or *sections*: what caution will be given, and how will the captain and pivot file of each company proceed? C.

A.—The caution will be “BY SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), ON THE LEFT (or RIGHT) BACKWARD WHEEL”; or, if the subdivisions (or sections) exceed 12 files, “OPEN COLUMN OF SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), RIGHT (or LEFT) IN FRONT”. The captains and pivot files will move as when the company is singly formed*.

Q. 13.—How will the covering-serjeants act on the caution? C.

A.—The coverer of the company that will be at the head of the column, as when the company is singly formed; the remainder will stand fast.

Q. 14.—Who will dress the pivots, and the subdivision (or section) leaders?

A.—The senior or the junior major, according as the column is to be right or left in front.

Q. 15.—Suppose the subdivisions (or sections) are *not* to face-about before wheeling: will the colour-party, band, drummers, and pioneers, face as in the wheel into column by companies?

A.—Yes; but *on the caution*.

Q. 16.—When a battalion advancing or retiring in C.L.E. line, is wheeled into column of companies, subdivisions, or sections: how will each company, and its officers, move?

A.—As when the company is singly formed†.

* Sec. 11.

† Secs. 7, 11.

Q. 17.—How will the colour-party act?

A.—It will wheel independently; moving to its place in column by the shortest line.

Q. 18.—When will the mounted officers, band, drummers, and pioneers, move to their places in column?

A.—During the wheel.

Q. 19.—May a battalion be wheeled from line into column on moveable pivots from the halt?

A.—Yes; the caution commencing with "ON THE MOVE".

Section 42.—*A Battalion in Line moving in open Column from either Flank along the Rear.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 28.)

Q. 1.—What caution will be given when a battalion formed in line is to move in open column, say from the *right*, along the rear?

A.—"THE BATTALION WILL MOVE IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES (SUBDIVISIONS, or SECTIONS) FROM THE RIGHT ALONG THE REAR".

C. Q. 2.—How will the captains move?

A.—They will all change their flanks, remaining in rear of the line.

L. E. Q. 3.—What is the rule respecting the supernumerary rank, when a movement is to be along the rear of the line.

A.—It will close up 2 paces, on the caution*.

C. Q. 4.—Suppose the movement is to be by *companies*:—what command will be given, and when?

* This general rule will not be repeated.

A.—The captain of the right-flank company, as he is changing flank, gives "*Form fours, left. Left wheel: Quick march*".

Q. 5.—Where will the coverer of No. 1 place himself when the captain gives "*Form fours, left*" ? c.

A.—At the head of its front rank.

Q. 6.—When will the captain give "*Front turn*" ? C

A.—When the rear four is one pace beyond the supernumerary rank of the line.

Q. 7.—When will each succeeding company be commanded to form fours left, and to move out of the line ?

A.—It will get "*Form fours, left. Left wheel*" when the preceding company gets "*Front turn*"; and "*Quick march*" the moment that company passes it.

Q. 8.—Where will the captain and covering-serjeant of each company place themselves, when the captain gives "*Front turn*" ?

A.—The captain on the right of the company ; the coverer in rear of the 2nd file from that flank.

Q. 9.—When will they change to the pivot flank ?

A.—When, all the companies being in column, the battalion-commander gives "**OFFICERS CHANGE FLANKS**".

Q. 10.—How does the colour-party move ?

A.—As a company, but in file.

Q. 11.—When will it get "*Front turn*" ?

A.—When it has cleared the supernumerary rank of the line.

Q. 12.—When will it change flank ?

A.—When the officers are ordered to change.

Q. 13.—Where will the mounted officers, and the serjeant-major, march ?

A.—The mounted officers on the proper pivot flanks of the companies they cover in line, until "**OFFICERS CHANGE FLANKS**" is given : the serjeant-major in rear of the centre serjeants.

- C. Q. 14.—When this movement commences from the *left* of the battalion, what commands will be given by each captain in succession?
 A.—“*Form fours, right. Right wheel: Quick march*” —“*Front turn*”.
- C. c. Q. 15.—How will the captains and coverers move on the caution?
 A.—The captains will fall to the rear; their coverers replacing them.
- Q. 16.—On which flank of their companies will the captains march?
 A.—On the *left*; until ordered to change flanks.
- Q. 17.—When a battalion is to move from either flank along the rear in open column of *subdivisions* (or *sections*), where will the captains place themselves on the caution?
 A.—In rear of the inner flank of whichever of their subdivisions (or sections) will lead when in column.
- L. E. Q. 18.—By whom will the commands “*Form fours, left* (or *right*): *left* (or *right*) *wheel: Quick march*”, and “*Front turn*”, be given to the rear subdivision (or each of the rear sections) of each company?
 A.—By its own leader.

Section 43.—*A Battalion in Line advancing from a Flank in open Column of Companies (Subdivisions, or Sections).*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 29.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion halted in line is to advance in open column, say of *companies*, from a flank, what caution is given?

A.—“*RIGHT (or LEFT) COMPANY TO THE FRONT:*

REMAINING COMPANIES, ON THE MOVE, RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL."

Q. 2.—On that caution, which of the captains and C. c. coverers move?

A.—If the advance is to be from the *right*, the captain and coverer of the right-flank company change their flank, the captain and coverer of No. 2 falling to the rear.

Q. 3.—What command will follow?

A.—"QUICK MARCH"; from the battalion-commander.

Q. 4.—On that word, how does the flank company C. which will be at the head of the column step off?

A.—At a short pace of 21 inches.

Q. 5.—How long will it step short?

A.—Until the next company gets "*Forward*", on the completion of its 2nd wheel.

Q. 6.—What word is given by the battalion-commander, when the remaining companies have completed the 1st wheel?

A.—"FORWARD".

Q. 7.—From whom, and when, will the second C. company get the command to make its 2nd wheel?

A.—From its captain, on the word "FORWARD".

Q. 8.—When will the remaining companies wheel?

A.—They will wheel, in succession, by command of their captains, on reaching the ground where the second company wheeled.

Q. 9.—If the advance is from the right, when, and C. c. how, do the captain and coverer of each (except the leading) company change flanks?

A.—During the 1st wheel: the coverer passing by the rear, the captain by the front*.

Q. 10.—If the advance is from the left?

A.—The captains will remain in their places,

* Sec. 7, Q. 30.

and wheel with their companies; the coverers falling back to their places in column*.

Q. 11.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—It wheels the quarter circle as a company, then gets "*Left half turn*" if the advance is from the right, "*Right half turn*" if from the left: and on reaching its post in column, "*Front turn*".

C. Q. 12.—If a battalion in line is required to advance from a flank in column of *subdivisions* or *sections*, how will the captains proceed?

A.—The captain whose company will lead the column, as in the same movement when the company is singly formed†: the remainder move to their places in column during the wheel.

Q. 13.—By what other method may a line advance in open column from a flank?

A.—By the company that will lead the column advancing at a short pace, and the remainder moving to their place in column in *fours* or *files*, and getting "*Front turn*" when in position.

Section 44.—*A Battalion in Line advancing in double Column of Companies (Subdivisions, or Sections).*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 30.)

C. c. Q. 1.—When a battalion in line is to advance in double column, say of *subdivisions*, what caution will be given, and to which of the captains and coverers will it apply?

A.—"TWO CENTRE SUBDIVISIONS TO THE FRONT. RE-

* Sec. 7, Q. 30.

† Sec. 14.

MAINTAINING SUBDIVISIONS, ON THE MOVE, INWARDS WHEEL.” On that caution the captain of the right-centre company will move out one pace in front of the left-hand man of his right subdivision; the captain of the left-centre company one pace in front of the right-hand man of his left subdivision; and the coverers of the two flank companies will give points for the 2nd wheels.

Q. 2.—How will the colour-party move?

A.—It will step back 2 paces.

Q. 3.—Where, and how, will the coverers of the two flank companies give their points? c.

A.—In front of the outer flanks of the two centre subdivisions; at subdivision distance from, and facing towards, the line: the coverer of No. 1 making allowance for the inclination of the right-centre subdivision*.

Q. 4.—What command will follow?

A.—“QUICK MARCH”, from the battalion-commander.

Q. 5.—On that word, how will the two centre subdivisions advance? C.

A.—At a short pace until the two following subdivisions, on the battalion-commander’s word “FORWARD”, are ordered to make their 2nd wheel. They will then, on the word “*Forward, by the left*” from the captain of the left-centre company, step off at the regular pace of 30 inches.

Q. 6.—How will the interval between the two leading subdivisions be filled up?

A.—The left subdivision of the right-centre company, while stepping short, will incline to the other leading subdivision.

Q. 7.—Why is the word “*Forward*” given by the captain leading the *left*-centre subdivision; and why is not that subdivision the one to close?

A.—Because in double column the *proper left*, unless

* Q. 6.

it is otherwise ordered, is the directing flank; and the officers on that flank command the subdivision (company, or section) aligned with them, as well as their own.

Q. 8.—How will the movement proceed?

A.—Each wing of the battalion will move as in advancing in open column of subdivisions from a flank: the left-wing subdivision leaders giving "*Forward, by the left*", on the completion of the wheel into double column.

C.L.E. Q. 9.—Will the officers of each company march in their usual places in *single* column?

A.—Yes.

C. Q. 10.—When the advance is to be in double column of *companies*, which of the captains will change flanks on the caution?

A.—The captain of the left-centre company, only.

Q. 11.—Where do the mounted officers and the colour-party march, in double column?

A.—The junior major marches in rear of the outer flank of the 2nd company (subdivision, or section) from the front of his wing, superintending the direction: the senior major and adjutant, having superintended all the 2nd wheels, follow in rear of the column. The colour-party is one pace in rear of the centre of the two leading companies (subdivisions, or sections).

c. Q. 12.—The serjeant-major, and band?

A.—The band will be in rear of the column; the serjeant-major in rear of the colour-party.

Q. 13.—In the advance by double column of companies, or sections, where are the wheeling points given?

A.—In front of the outer flanks of the two centre companies, or sections; at company, or section, distance from the line.

Q. 14.—When do the coverers giving the points move off in their places in column?

A.—When their own companies (or their outer subdivisions, or sections) have completed their 2nd wheel.

Section 45.—*A Battalion in Line retiring in open Column from a Flank.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 31.)

Q. 1.—To what purpose is this movement applied ; and what will be the caution for it ?

A.—To retiring over a bridge, or through a defile. The caution will be “RETIRE BY COMPANIES (SUBDIVISIONS or SECTIONS) FROM THE LEFT IN REAR OF THE RIGHT” [or “FROM THE RIGHT IN REAR OF THE LEFT”].

Q. 2.—Suppose the retreat is to be from the left in rear of the right, and by *companies* ; which of the captains and coverers will move on the caution ? C. c.

A.—All the captains will fall to the rear. The coverer of No. 1 company will give a point in rear of the captain of No. 2, at a distance equal to the breadth of a company and three paces ; the remaining coverers take post in rear of the 2nd file from the right of their companies.

Q. 3.—Why is the point given ?

A.—For the companies to make their 2nd wheel on.

Q. 4.—How does the coverer face in giving it ?

A.—Towards the line. c.

Q. 5.—What will be done by the captain of the company on that flank (supposed to be the *left*) whence the retreat is to commence ? C.

A.—He will give his company “*Right-about face. Quick march*” on the caution ; “*Left wheel*” as it is taking the 3rd pace to the rear ; and “*Forward*” when it has wheeled square.

Q. 6.—When will the captain of each succeeding (except the right-flank) company order it to face-about, and to wheel ?

A.—He will face it about in time to march off when the company it will follow is within 3 paces of its (present) left flank ; giving the wheeling word as it is taking the 3rd pace to the rear of the line.

- C. Q. 7.—While each company is passing along the rear of the line, on which flank does its captain march?

A.—On that which is next the line.

Q. 8.—That being the reverse flank in column, when will he change to the pivot flank; and what words of command will he give?

A.—Having reached the left of No. 1 company, he will give "*Right wheel*" and change his flank: his men having wheeled square, he will give "*Forward, by the right*".

- c. Q. 9.—Where will each covering-serjeant march?

A.—In front of the 2nd file from the reverse flank of his company till its 2nd wheel commences; he will then move in front of the 2nd file from the pivot flank.

- C. Q. 10.—When will the captain of No. 1 give his words "*Right-about face*", and "*Quick march*"?

A.—He will give the former word when No. 2 is commencing its 2nd wheel; the latter, three paces before the wheel is completed.

Q. 11.—When, and how, will he change his flank?

A.—Just before giving the word "*Right-about face*"; by the rear, as usual.

Q. 12.—How will the colour-party move?

A.—Independently, as a company, following the left-centre company; and, after completing its 2nd wheel, will get to its place in the proper rear of the right-centre company, by moving up to the wheeling point and marking time.

- C. Q. 13.—On the caution to retire from the *right* in rear of the *left*, how will the captains move?

A.—The captain of the left-flank company will fall to the rear; the remainder change flanks, remaining in rear of the line.

- c. Q. 14.—The covering-serjeants?

A.—The coverer of the left-flank company will give

the point for the 2nd wheels, at a distance equal to the breadth of a company and three paces from his captain: the remaining coverers will place themselves in rear of the 2nd file from the left of their companies.

Q. 15.—When the retreat is to be by *subdivisions* or C.L.E. *sections*, which subdivision, or section, of each company will invariably be led by the captain; and why?

A.—That which steps off last; so that when the column is fronted he may be at the head of his company.

Q. 16.—By whose command will the other subdivision (or each of the other sections) face-about, march off, and wheel? C.

A.—It will face-about, and march off, by command of the captain: its leader will then take command of it, and give all the necessary words.

Q. 17.—In this movement, each company (or subdivision) will, when the column is formed, have more than its proper distance: how will this be corrected?

A.—Either by the leading company (or subdivisions) stepping short or marking time till the others close to wheeling distance; or by the leading company (or subdivisions) moving forward in quick time, and the remainder closing at the double; as the battalion-commander may direct.

Q. 18.—In what other way may the retreat from one flank in rear of the other be effected?

A.—By each company (or subdivision), in succession, facing, or forming fours, in the required direction; and moving along the rear of the line until its leader gives "*Rear turn*".

Q. 19.—When will each leader give "*Rear turn*"? C. L.

A.—On reaching the inner flank of the company (or subdivision) in rear of which he is to retire, he will halt and allow his company (or subdivision) to

move on until its rear file, or four, reaches him, and will then give that word.

- c. Q. 20.—On the word "*Rear turn*", where will the covering-serjeant place himself?

A.—In front of the 2nd file from the flank on which his captain is marching.

Section 46.—*A Battalion in Line retiring in double Column from both Flanks in rear of the Centre.*

(P. E., IV., Sec. 31.)

Q. 1.—When a battalion in line is to retire from both flanks, in rear of the centre, say by *subdivisions*, what caution is given?

A.—"**RETIRE BY SUBDIVISIONS FROM BOTH FLANKS IN REAR OF THE CENTRE.**"

- C. c. Q. 2.—Which of the captains and coverers will move on that caution?

A.—The right-wing captains, (except the captain of the right-centre company) change flanks; the coverers of the two centre companies give the wheeling points for the remaining subdivisions.

- c. Q. 3.—Where do those coverers give their points; and how facing?

A.—At subdivision distance and three paces in rear of the 2nd files from the outer flanks of the two centre subdivisions: facing towards the line.

Q. 4.—What follows?

A.—The subdivisions of each wing will move as in retiring from one flank in rear of the other*.

- C. L. Q. 5.—Who will give the word "*Forward*" at the completion of the 2nd wheels?

* Sec. 45.

A.—The proper left-wing leaders, according to the general rule.

Q. 6.—When, and by whom, will the two centre subdivisions be faced to the right-about, and marched off? C.

A.—They will face-about when the subdivisions they will follow in the double column commence their 2nd wheel, and step off when those subdivisions are 3 paces from the completion of the wheel, by command of the captain of the left-centre company.

Q. 7.—How will the colour-party move?

A.—It will face-about with the two centre subdivisions, and then take 3 paces to its new front; stepping off with those subdivisions.

Q. 8.—How will the interval between the two centre subdivisions, be filled up?

A.—By those subdivisions inclining to each other as they move off.

Q. 9.—When will the coverers of the two centre companies march off in their places in the double column? c.

A.—They will face-about so as to step off on the left-centre captain's word "*march*".

Q. 10.—Where will the mounted officers march?

A.—The junior major will superintend the direction as in open column: the senior major and adjutant will superintend the wheels of all the subdivisions, and then follow in rear of the column.

Q. 11.—In what other way may the retreat be effected? C. L.

A.—By the subdivisions facing (or forming fours) inwards, and moving in succession along the rear of the line until they meet in rear of the two centre subdivisions; when they will get "*Rear turn*" from their leaders, and "*By the right*" from the leader on that flank.

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A.—By the subdivisions facing (or forming fours) inwards, and moving in succession along the rear of the line until they meet in rear of the two centre subdivisions; when they will get "*Rear turn*" from their leaders, and "*By the right*" from the leader on that flank.

Section 47.—*A Battalion in Line forming open, quarter-distance, or close Column on any named Company.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 32.)

- C. Q. 1.—When the caution to form column is given, what is the rule respecting the captains changing flank?

A.—The captain of the named company, if not already on what will be its pivot flank in column, will change to that flank. The remaining captains, if not already there, will change to that flank of their company which will lead when moving into column.

Q. 2.—What will be the caution when column is to be formed from line on either flank company: suppose the *right*?

A.—“OPEN (QUARTER-DISTANCE, or CLOSE) COLUMN IN REAR (or FRONT) OF No. 1”.

- C. Q. 3.—Suppose the column is to be formed in *rear* of No. 1, who (besides the captain of the named company) will move on the caution?

A.—The coverer of that company, passing by the *front*, gives a base point 6 paces in front of, and facing towards, his captain; the captain and coverer of No. 2 fall to the rear; and the senior major places himself in front of the base point, to superintend the covering.

Q. 4.—If the caution were to form column in *front* of No. 1, would the coverer of that company give the base point?

A.—No: it would be given by the supernumerary serjeant, 6 paces in *rear* of the captain.

- c. Q. 5.—When column is to be formed on the *left-flank* company, by whom is the base point given: and who superintends the covering?

A.—If in *front* of that company, by its supernumerary serjeant, in rear of the captain; if in *rear*, by its coverer, in front of the captain. The junior major superintends the covering.

Q. 6.—When the formation is to be on a *central* company; what caution is given, and how does the coverer of the named company proceed? c.

A.—The caution will be “OPEN (CLOSE, *or* QUARTER-DISTANCE) COLUMN, RIGHT (*or* LEFT) IN FRONT, ON NO. —”: on which the covering-serjeant of the named company will mark the pivot flank of the company that will stand next in front of it.

Q. 7.—How does he face, in giving his point?

A.—He first covers on his captain; then faces-about.

Q. 8.—By whom, and whence, will the covering be superintended?

A.—By the senior major: from the front, if the column is to be formed at close or quarter distance, from the pivot flank of the company of formation, if the column is to be an open one.

Q. 9.—The caution having been given, and the base point placed, what command will follow?

A.—The battalion-commander will give “REMAINING COMPANIES: FORM FOURS, RIGHT (LEFT, *or* INWARDS)” according as the column is to be formed on the right-flank, the left-flank, or a central, company.

Q. 10.—Will the captains take their usual places in fours? C.

A.—Yes.

Q. 11.—When will the pivot flank of the company that will stand next in front or rear of the named company be marked? c.

A.—If the formation is on a flank company, on the word “FORM FOURS, RIGHT (*or* LEFT)”. If the formation is on a central company, the pivot flank of the company which will stand next in front will be marked on the caution, that of the company which will stand next in rear, on the word “FORM FOURS, INWARDS”. The coverers of the remaining companies run out to give their points when within 20 paces of the pivot flank of the column.

Q. 12.—What is the rule about coverers marking the pivot flanks of companies in the formation of column?

A.—The coverer of each (except the named) company will mark the pivot flank of his own company or of that which will stand next in its front, according as his company moves into column in rear or front of the named one. Each coverer is thus rendered responsible for the distance of his own company.

Q. 13.—The companies having formed fours as ordered, what will be done by the leading four of each?

A.—It will disengage to front or rear as may be necessary.

- C. Q. 14.—How does each captain lead his company into column?

A.—If moving in rear of the named company, he leads his men to, so as to pass in rear of, his covering-serjeant; halts till the rear four reaches him; then gives "*Halt, front, dress*", and takes post on the spot which the coverer will then vacate. If moving in front of the named company, he leads his company to where its reverse flank will rest, then, changing direction, to the coverer marking its pivot flank, gives "*Halt, front, dress*", and falls in.

Q. 15.—What should the captain bear in mind, in giving that word?

A.—That when a company in fours comes to its front, there will always be a file to come up on its left flank. He should, therefore, give his word "*Halt*", when the company has passed the serjeant one pace, or one pace before it reaches the serjeant, as the case may be.

- c. Q. 16.—How does a serjeant give a point for a company in column; and when does he fall into his place in column?

A.—Covering is taken up with the rifle at the 'recover'. The serjeant giving the base point for the column comes to the 'shoulder' and takes post in column on the major's word "*STEADY*"; the remainder come to the 'shoulder' when correctly covered, taking post in column when the company for which they are giving a point gets "*Halt, front : dress*".

Q. 17.—When does the colour-party face into the required direction ; and how does it move into column ?

A.—It faces when the remaining companies form fours ; and on the word “QUICK MARCH” moves independently, in file, to its place.

Q. 18.—How is column formed on any named company *facing to the rear* ?

A.—The named company countermarches on its own ground ; the remainder form fours outwards, countermarch to the right or left (according to the flank which is to be in front), and move into column as usual.

Q. 19.—How, by whose command, and when, does the named company countermarch ? C.

A.—By files, by command of its captain, on the caution to form the column.

Q. 20.—What will that caution be ?

A.—“OPEN (CLOSE, *or* QUARTER-DISTANCE) COLUMN ON — COMPANY, RIGHT (*or* LEFT) IN FRONT, FACING TO THE REAR”.

Q. 21.—In what case will the captain, coverer, and C. L. lieutenant of the named company change flanks on the caution ? C.

A.—If the column is to be formed *left* in front.

Q. 22.—How will the named company face and countermarch, if the column is to be left in front ?

A.—It will face to the right, and countermarch to the left ; the flank which will be its pivot in column leading during the countermarch.

Q. 23.—The covering-serjeant of the named company being employed during its countermarch, who will give the base point for the column, or (if the formation is on a central company) mark the pivot flank of the company that will stand next in front ?

A.—The supernumerary serjeant of the named company ; on the caution to form the column.

Q. 24.—Where does the major who will superintend the covering place himself on the caution ?

A.—As when column is to be formed facing to the front.

Q. 25.—While the named company is countermarching, what commands are given to the remainder?

A.—“FORM FOURS, LEFT (RIGHT, *or* OUTWARDS). RIGHT (*or* LEFT) COUNTERMARCH, QUICK MARCH”: the companies being ordered to countermarch to the right when right is to be in front, and *vice versâ*.

Q. 26.—How will the movement proceed?

A.—Precisely as when column is formed facing to the front.

Q. 27.—What peculiarity is there in the way in which the companies (if any) that move to the rear of the line, countermarch?

A.—They countermarch round their *rear* rank.

Q. 28.—How is a *double* column of companies, or subdivisions, formed from line?

A.—On the two centre companies or subdivisions; each wing moving as a single column.

Q. 29.—At what distance will it be formed?

A.—At the wheeling distance of the companies, or subdivisions, of which each wing is composed: unless otherwise directed.

c. Q. 30.—By whom will the base point be given?

A.—By the covering-serjeant of the left-centre company, in front of his captain.

Q. 31.—If the double column is to be one of *subdivisions*, by whom will the covering and distance for the rear subdivision of each company be taken up?

A.—By its supernumerary serjeant.

Q. 32.—What is the general rule with respect to the front of a column?

A.—That it should always be as large as the ground will allow.

C.L.E. Q. 33.—Suppose the front of an open column, halted, is to be diminished by the companies forming subdivisions, or the subdivisions forming sections; who will give the necessary words to each company?

A.—The battalion-commander will give the general word “—SUBDIVISIONS (or SECTIONS), RIGHT- (or LEFT-) ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS FACE”: the leaders of subdivisions or sections giving “*Halt, front: dress*”.

Q. 34.—How does a quarter-distance column, or a double column, on the march, reduce its front?

A.—A quarter-distance column, by breaking off files from the pivot flanks of companies; a double column, by diminishing the companies to subdivisions (or the subdivisions to sections), or, if necessary, by advancing in double files (or fours) from the centre.

Q. 35.—Can a close column diminish its front?

A.—No.

Section 48.—*A Battalion in open Column wheeling into Line.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 2.)

Q. 1.—When an open column, say *right* in front, is required to wheel into line on halted pivots, what will be the caution; and to whom will it apply? C. c.

A.—“LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE”: which will apply to the captain, coverer, and pivot man of each company; to the junior major; and to the band, drummers, and pioneers, if formed in front of the column*.

Q. 2.—How will they, respectively, move?

A.—The captain and pivot file of each company, and the coverer of the front company, will move as when a single company as in column wheels into line†, the pivot men, when they have faced, looking to the left: the coverer of each (except the front) company will place himself on its right; the band, drummers, and

* Sec. 27, Q. 22.

† Sec. 8.

pioneers—if at the head of the column—will face to the right; and the junior major will superintend the pivot men's dressing from the rear of the column.

Q. 3.—Why does the front company, only, have its wheeling flank marked by the coverer?

A.—Because it has not, like the remainder, the pivot flank of a company to wheel up to.

- c. Q. 4.—Why does the coverer of each (except the front company) place himself on its right?

A.—In order to preserve his captain's place in line.

Q. 5.—What word will be given by the junior major when the pivot men are dressed?

A.—“STEADY”.

Q. 6.—What command will follow; and its effect?

A.—“QUICK MARCH”: on which the companies will wheel into line; and the mounted officers (and band, drummers, and pioneers, if at the head of the column) move to their respective posts.

- C. Q. 7.—When will each captain halt his company?

A.—The captain of the front company when its wheeling flank is 2 paces from the coverer; of each of the rest, when the man on its wheeling flank is 2 paces from the flank of the company next in line.

Q. 8.—How does the colour-party get to its place in line; and by whom will it be dressed?

A.—It wheels up between the two centre companies; the captain of the company that wheels up to the centre will dress it with his own men.

- c. Q. 9.—When will each pivot man drop his hand, and each covering-serjeant take post on the right of his rear rank?

A.—The pivot man will drop his hand when the company that wheels up to him receives “*Eyes front*”; the coverer will take post when his own company gets that word.

Q. 10.—When a column *left* in front is cautioned to wheel into line, does the coverer of each (except the front) company place himself on its reverse flank?

A.—No; he remains steady till the word “MARCH”, then moves up to the *right* of his company, thus preserving his captain’s place in line.

Q. 11.—Why does he not move up into that place on the caution? c.

A.—In order not to obscure the pivot man.

Q. 12.—By whom will the pivots be dressed?

A.—By the senior major from the rear of the column.

Q. 13.—If, when the wheel into line is completed, there should be intervals, or insufficient room, between any of the companies, what will be done?

A.—The companies will be ordered to close as may be required.

Q. 14.—How will the captain of any company that is to close proceed on the caution? C.

A.—If the number of paces is specified, he will stand fast; if not specified, he will place himself opposite to the inner flank of the company; as in the corresponding movement in company drill*.

Q. 15.—When a company is closed a specified number of paces to its left, to take in files on its right, does the captain close with it on the word “QUICK MARCH”?

A.—No; he stands fast.

Q. 16.—If the company on his right is closed to its right?

A.—He will close with that company.

Q. 17.—In what case will he close with his company?

A.—Whenever it has no files out on its right.

Q. 18.—If a column *on the march* is ordered to *C.L.E.* wheel into line, how will the officers and covering-serjeant of each company move? c.

A.—As when the company is singly formed†.

* Sec. 4, Q. 7, 12.

† Sec. 8, Q. 14.

Section 49.—*A Battalion in open Column forming Line to the front on any named Company.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 33.)

Q. 1.—When line is to be formed from column, what is the first thing done?

A.—The alignment is determined.

Q. 2.—What is the 'alignment'?

A.—An imaginary straight line lying between 'the point of *appui*', i. e. the point on which the formation commences, and 'the distant point' (or, if line is formed on a central company, the two distant points).

Q. 3.—By whom will the distant point (or points) be given?

A.—In a formation on a flank company, the adjutant gives the distant point; in a central formation, the adjutant marks the right of the battalion, the junior major the left.

Q. 4.—Besides taking up the alignment, what will be done before the formation of the line commences?

A.—The 'base of formation' will be marked.

c. Q. 5.—In forming line from single column, how is the 'base of formation' marked?

A.—By the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the company of formation, who place themselves one in front of each flank file.

Q. 6.—Are any other points given besides those already specified (*viz.*, the point of *appui*, the distant point or points, and the base points in front of the company of formation)?

A.—A point will be given in front of the outer flank of each company as it comes up into line.

Q. 7.—Which is the 'outer' flank of a company coming up into line?

A.—That which is farthest from the point of *appui*.

Q. 8.—How do coverers give points for their companies to dress upon in line formations?

A.—They stand at the 'recover', facing towards the point of *appui*, with the inner arm extended, till the man who dresses up to the fist is steady.

Q. 9.—Does that rule apply to the coverer marking the outer flank of the front company (subdivision, or section) of an open column *wheeling* into line?

A.—No; he gives his point at the 'shoulder', facing to the new front*.

Q. 10.—By whom is the covering of the points superintended?

A.—In a formation on a flank company by the major nearest the point of formation, in a central formation by the senior major.

Q. 11.—When an open column *advancing* is to form line, what caution and command will be given?

A.—The caution "FORM LINE ON THE LEADING COMPANY", followed by the command "REMAINING COMPANIES, LEFT (*or* RIGHT) WHEEL".

Q. 12.—When will the leading company be halted? C

A.—When the remaining companies, having wheeled outwards to the required angle, get "FORWARD".

Q. 13.—At what degree of wheel will the remaining companies get that word?

A.—When they have completed the eighth of a circle.

Q. 14.—When will the major of the leading wing move up to the point of *appui*, and the adjutant give the distant point?

A.—When the leading company is halted.

Q. 15.—How will the captain of the leading company proceed on the word "FORWARD"? C.

A.—He will halt it; change his flank; give the word

* Sec. 48, Q. 2.

"*Dress*"; and, having dressed his men, and given "*Eyes front*", will take post in line.

- c. Q. 16.—When, and how, will the base points be given in front of the leading company?

A.—They will be given on the captain's word "*Dress*": the coverer placing himself in front of the outer, the supernumerary serjeant in front of the inner, flank.

- C. Q. 17.—On which flank will the captains of the remaining companies march when in echelon?

A.—On that which is nearest the point of *appui*; according to the invariable rule when companies come up successively into line.

Q. 18.—When will they change flanks?

A.—While their companies are wheeling into echelon.

Q. 19.—How are the companies led up into line?

A.—The captain, when his inner flank reaches the outer flank of the rear rank of the last formed company, gives "*Right (or left) wheel*", moves out, and when his company has wheeled parallel to the alignment, gives "*Halt, dress up*". He then dresses his men, gives "*Eyes front*", and takes post.

- c. Q. 20.—On which flank of his company, when in echelon, will each coverer march; and when will he place himself there?

A.—On its outer flank; taking post on the word "*FORWARD*".

Q. 21.—What will he do when the inner flank of his company arrives within 20 paces of the alignment?

A.—He will run out and, covering on the base points, mark where its outer flank will rest in line.

Q. 22.—In all line formations, when do the serjeants giving points take post in line?

A.—The base points on the major's word "*STEADY*" at the completion of the formation: the remainder when

the 2nd company from their own (counting towards the distant point) gets "*Eyes front*".

Q. 23.—How does the colour-party move up into line, and by whom is it dressed?

A.—Independently, as a company; being dressed by the captain of the left-centre or right-centre company, according as the column was right or left in front.

Q. 24.—If an open column *retiring* is ordered to form line on the leading company, how will the captains proceed? C.

A.—The captain of the named company will act as the captain of the leading company when the column is advancing; except that his word will be "*Halt, front, dress*". The other captains will *not* change their flanks, and will lead up into line as in forming on a rear company from the halt*.

Q. 25.—When are companies coming up into line halted; and why?

A.—They are halted in rear of the points, and then dressed up into line; in order that the points may be kept clear.

Q. 26.—To which flank will the men invariably look for their dressing?

A.—To the battalion point of *appui*.

Q. 27.—When a *halted* column is required to form line on its front company, what will be the caution; and its effect? C. L. c.

A.—"FORM LINE ON THE FRONT COMPANY": on which the major nearest the point of formation and the adjutant proceed as in the same formation on the march; the captain, lieutenant, and covering-serjeant of each company change flanks; and the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the front company mark the base of formation.

Q. 28.—Will the captain of the front company dress it?

* Q. 42, 43.

A.—Yes; when the remaining companies commence wheeling back into echelon.

- C. c. Q. 29.—What caution or command will next be given (suppose *right* is in front); and to whom will it apply?

A.—The caution “REMAINING COMPANIES, FOUR PACES ON THE RIGHT BACKWARD WHEEL”: on which the captain, covering-serjeant, and pivot man of each (except the front) company will proceed as when a company singly formed wheels a given number of paces on a flank from the halt*.

Q. 30.—What command will follow?

A.—“QUICK MARCH”.

- C. c. Q. 31.—Where will the captain and coverer of each (except the front) company take post, when the former has given his word “*Eyes front*”?

A.—The captain on the inner, the coverer on the outer, flank.

Q. 32.—All the companies in echelon having got “*Eyes front*”, and the captains and coverers having fallen in, what will follow?

A.—On the command “FORM LINE: QUICK MARCH”: the formation will proceed as when the remaining companies, having wheeled into echelon on the march, receive the word “FORWARD”.

- L. E. Q. 33.—When will the supernumerary rank of each company gain its distance of three paces from the rear rank?

A.—That of the last-formed company on the captain's word “*Halt, dress up*”; of the remainder, when the company next succeeding gets the word “*wheel*”.

Q. 34.—How will the colour-party get to its place in line?

A.—As in the same movement done on the march†.

Q. 35.—When line is to be formed *obliquely* to the

* Sec. 9, Q. 2-5.

† Q. 23.

front of the column, what preliminary step will be necessary?

A.—The front company will be wheeled back, on its reverse flank, into the required direction.

Q. 36.—The remaining companies then wheeling their 4 paces, as already explained?

A.—No: it will be necessary for the remaining companies to wheel back, *in addition to those 4 paces*, half the number of the paces wheeled by the leading company.

Q. 37.—Why?

A.—That they may be placed perpendicularly to the lines by which they must march to their several points of formation.

Q. 38.—If the front company, instead of being wheeled *back*, is wheeled *up* on its reverse flank, how will the remaining companies move?

A.—As when an open column forms line to the reverse flank*.

Q. 39.—How is line formed on the *rear* company of an open column?

A.—By the remaining companies being faced-about; wheeled 4 paces backward on their proper pivot flanks; and then marched up into line, rear rank leading.

Q. 40.—Do the captains change flanks on the caution? C.

A.—No.

Q. 41.—By which flank will the captain of the company of formation order it to dress; and when?

A.—By the pivot flank; when the remaining companies are wheeling into echelon.

Q. 42.—The word "FORM LINE: QUICK MARCH" C.
having been given to the remaining companies, when will the captain of each give his word "*Right* (or *left*) *wheel*"?

* Sec. 50.

A.—When the inner flank of its leading rank reaches the outer flank of the company last formed in line.

Q. 43.—What other words will he give?

A.—When his company has wheeled into the alignment, "*Forward*"; when it is 2 paces in rear of the alignment, "*Halt, front : dress up.—Eyes front*".

- c. Q. 44.—What precaution must be taken by the coverers in giving their points?

A.—They must leave room for their companies to pass clear of them; and when they have passed, must take a pace to their front (without losing their covering) to clear the inner flank of the next company coming up into line.

Q. 45.—What is meant by 'a central company'?

A.—Any except the two flank companies.

Q. 46.—When line is to be formed on a *central* company of an open column, on which flank will the remaining companies wheel back?

A.—Those in front of the named company, on their proper pivot flanks; those in rear, on their reverse flanks.

- C. Q. 47.—Will the captain of the named company change his flank on the caution; and from which flank will he dress the company?

A.—He will change his flank only if *right* is in front; the company being invariably dressed from the right.

- c. Q. 48.—How do the coverer and supernumerary serjeant giving the base points in front of the named company, place themselves?

A.—The covering-serjeant opposite its left, the supernumerary serjeant opposite its right; facing each other.

Q. 49.—By whom, and whence, will the coverers, as they run out, be covered?

A.—By the senior major, from the supernumerary serjeant of the company of formation.

Q. 50.—What will be the serjeant-major's duty in this central formation?

A.—He will move up to the left of the company of formation; dress the coverer of the next company on its right; then move to his place in rear of the line.

Q. 51.—How do the companies in front and rear of the named company move up into line?

A.—Those in front, as when the formation is on the rear company; those in rear, as when the formation is on the front company.

Q. 52.—On which company of the column will line be formed, if it is to be formed *in inverted order*; and what will be the caution?

A.—On the front or rear company: the caution being "IN INVERTED ORDER, FORM LINE ON NO. —".

Q. 53.—How will the companies form in that case?

A.—So as to place the right-flank company on the left, the left-flank company on the right, of the line.

Section 50.—*A Battalion in open Column forming Line to the Reverse Flank.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 35.)

Q. 1.—May this movement be done either from the halt or on the march?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—Suppose the column on the march: on the C. c. caution "FORM LINE TO THE REVERSE FLANK", who will move?

A.—All the captains will change flanks*; their covering-serjeants taking their places.

* Sec. 49, Q. 17.

C. Q. 3.—What will be the next word given?

A.—The captain of the leading company, as he is changing his flank, will give "*Right (or left) wheel: double*"; when the company has wheeled square, "*Forward*"; and after advancing 3 paces, "*Halt, dress up*". He will then dress his men on the base points, give "*Eyes front*", and take post.

c. Q. 4.—By whom, and when, will the base points be given?

A.—By the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the leading company, the moment it gets the word "*wheel*".

C. Q. 5.—When, and how, will the next company, and each of the others in succession, be ordered by its captain to wheel into the new direction?

A.—It will be ordered to wheel, at the double, as it reaches the outer flank of the last halted company.

L. E. Q. 6.—When will the supernumeraries of each company step back to their proper distance?

A.—As the rear of the column passes clear of them.

C. Q. 7.—Suppose line is to be formed at an angle less than a right angle to the direction of the column?

A.—It will be so stated in the caution, and the captain of the 2nd company will change direction.

Q. 8.—How far will he allow his company to wheel before giving "*Forward*"?

A.—Till it is on a line parallel to the new alignment.

Q. 9.—When do all the captains in rear of the 2nd company order their companies to change direction?

A.—As they arrive at the spot where that company changed direction.

Q. 10.—What word will each captain give, when his company is to change direction?

A.—"*Left wheel*" or "*Right wheel*", according as right or left is in front.

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Q. 11.—When, and how, will he change his flank?

A.—He will continue on the proper pivot flank till he orders his company to change direction; and will *then* change, passing (as usual) by the rear.

Q. 12.—How does a battalion in open column of *subdivisions*, or *sections*, form line to the reverse flank?

A.—Each company moves as in the same movement in company drill*.

Q. 13.—In forming line to the reverse flank from the *halt*, when do captains change flanks; and how is the movement effected? C.

A.—The captains change flanks on the caution; on the word “*QUICK MARCH*” the formation will proceed as when on the march.

Q. 14.—Suppose a column has broken into fours from the reverse flank, how may line be formed to that flank without wheeling?

A.—By the companies forming successively to the reverse flank on their leading files.

Section 51.—*A Battalion in double Column on the march forming Line to the Front.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 36.)

Q. 1.—In how many ways may a double column form line to the front?

A.—Either by echelon, the movement being invariably performed on the march; or, if it is necessary to form line without advancing the two front companies (subdivisions, or sections), by deployment.

Q. 2.—If by deployment, what will first be done?

A.—The column will be closed to quarter distance.

* Sec. 17.

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Q. 3.—Suppose a double column, say of *subdivisions*, is to form line to the front by echelon:—what caution will be given?

A.—“FORM LINE ON THE TWO CENTRE SUBDIVISIONS. REMAINING SUBDIVISIONS, OUTWARDS WHEEL”.

- C. Q. 4.—By whom, and when, will the two centre subdivisions be halted?

A.—By the captain on the directing flank, when the remaining subdivisions get the word “FORWARD”.

Q. 5.—What further command will the two centre subdivisions receive from the captain on the directing flank?

A.—“*Four paces outwards close. Quick march*”.

- c. Q. 6.—By whom, and when, will the base of formation be marked?

A.—By the covering-serjeants of the two centre companies, who, when the two centre subdivisions get the word “*Halt*”, place themselves where the outer flanks of their respective *companies* will rest in line: and by the centre serjeant, who, at the same time, moves out and gives a centre point.

Q. 7.—How will the three base points respectively face?

A.—The coverers inwards; the centre serjeant to the right.

Q. 8.—By whom will the two centre subdivisions be ordered to dress?

A.—The captains of the two centre companies will move across by the front, place themselves one on each side of the centre serjeant, and give their own inner subdivision “*Eyes —, dress*”.

- L. Q. 9.—Will the leaders of the remaining subdivisions change flanks?

A.—Yes.

Q. 10.—When will they change?

A.—While their subdivisions are wheeling outwards.

- c. Q. 11.—Where will each coverer place himself when

his captain changes flank ; and when will he run out to give his point ?

A.—He will place himself on the outer flank of his subdivision ; running out to take distance for the whole company when within 20 paces of the alignment.

Q. 12.—Will the lieutenants who are leading subdivisions move out, on coming up into line, to dress them? L.

A.—No : they will, as usual, fall back into the supernumerary rank.

Q. 13.—From which point will the senior major cover the coverers as they run out to give their points ?

A.—From the centre.

Q. 14.—How will the serjeant-major be employed during the formation of the line ?

A.—He will assist the senior major in superintending the covering.

Q. 15.—From what point will the supernumerary rank take up their dressing? L. E.

A.—From the centre.

Q. 16.—How may a double column of subdivisions, form line *facing to the rear* ?

A.—By changing front to the rear by the wheel of subdivisions round the centre, and then forming line on the two front subdivisions as already explained.

Section 52.—*A Battalion in double Column forming Line to the Right or Left.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 37.)

Q. 1.—When a double column is required to form line to either flank, on the march, what command may it first have to receive ?

A.—If not marching, it will be ordered to march, by

the flank to which it is to form : and the leaders on that flank will correct their covering and distance.

Q. 2.—What other caution or command will be given : suppose line is to be formed to the *right*?

A.—The caution “FORM LINE TO THE RIGHT” followed by the command “RIGHT WING, RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE”.

- C. Q. 3.—By whom will both subdivisions of each right-wing company (suppose the column is one of subdivisions) be halted and dressed in line?

A.—By the captain; who will turn to the right-about and move, during the wheel, to the right of the *company*.

- C. L. Q. 4.—When do the right-wing *rear* subdivision leaders fall back into the supernumerary rank; and all the left-wing subdivision leaders change their flanks?

A.—When the right wing receives the command “RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE”.

Q. 5.—On that word, where will the supernumerary serjeant of the right-flank company place himself?

A.—Opposite to its inner flank; thus marking the right of the line.

Q. 6.—How will the colour-party move?

A.—It will wheel as a subdivision, and form in its proper place on the left of the right-centre company.

- c. Q. 7.—When will the covering-serjeants of the right wing run out to give points for their companies?

A.—On the word “RIGHT WING, RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE”.

Q. 8.—How will the subdivisions of each company take up their dressing?

A.—By the right.

- C. L. Q. 9.—How will the left-wing subdivisions form line?

A.—They will form successively to their reverse flank.

Q. 10.—Which will be the point of *appui*?

A.—The inner flank of the named wing.

Q. 11.—How does a double column on the march form line to the *left*?

A.—On the same principle as when forming to the right; the command being “LEFT WING, LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE”.

Q. 12.—When a *halted* double column of subdivisions is to form line, say to the right, what caution and command will be given?

A.—“FORM LINE TO THE RIGHT. RIGHT WING, RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE. THE WHOLE, QUICK MARCH”.

Q. 13.—How will each wing move?

C. I.
c.

A.—The subdivisions of the named wing will wheel into line as in the case of a single company: except that the coverers will not mark the outer flanks of their companies. The subdivisions of the other wing will step off and form successively to their reverse flank, as in the same formation on the march.

Q. 14.—By whom, and whence, will the coverers of the outer wing be dressed?

A.—By the major of the named wing, from the point of *appui*.

Q. 15.—When line is formed to a flank from double column, does the centre-serjeant give a point, as in forming to the front?

A.—He gives a point only if the movement is done from the halt; facing to the point of *appui*.

Q. 16.—What will be the serjeant-major's duty, in either of these formations?

A.—To dress the supernumerary rank from the flank nearest the point of *appui*.

Section 53.—*A Battalion in close or quarter-distance Column deploying into Line.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 38-42.)

Q. 1.—On the base of which company of the column are all deployments made?

A. On that of the front company.

Q. 2.—How will each company that moves out of column, march?

A.—In fours; unless the ground should render it necessary to move in files.

Q. 3.—To which flank will the companies form fours, when the deployment is on the front company?

A.—To the pivot flank: unless the caution to deploy is preceded by the words "IN INVERTED ORDER".

C. Q. 4.—What is the rule, in a deployment on the front company, as to captains changing flanks?

A.—The captain of the named company will invariably change his flank, to be ready to dress his men from the point of *appui*. The remainder, if not already there, will change to that flank of their companies which will lead during the deployment.

C. c. Q. 5.—What caution is given when a close or quarter-distance column, say right in front, is to deploy on its front company; and to which of the captains and serjeants will it apply?

A.—"DEPLOY ON THE FRONT COMPANY"; on which the captain of that company changes flank, and the coverer and supernumerary serjeant give the base points in front of it.

Q. 6.—When the caution is to deploy on any other than the front company, what is done?

A.—The captains, covering-serjeants, and lieutenants, of the companies in front of the named one change flanks; the coverer of the named company, running out by the pivot, and its supernumerary serjeant,

running out by the reverse, flank, give base points in front of the column.

Q. 7.—How will the captains act on the command C.
“FORM FOURS, LEFT (RIGHT, or OUTWARDS)”?

A.—The captain of the named company stands fast: the captain of the company next in rear or front (or, in a central deployment, the captains next in rear and front) of the named one, will take a pace to the front and face to the right-about; the remainder will place themselves on the pivot flank of their leading fours.

Q. 8.—How will the covering-serjeants act? c.

A.—If the deployment is on the front company, the coverer of the next company will run out to mark where its outer flank will rest in line: the remainder will take their usual places in fours.

Q. 9.—Opposite to which flanks of the front company of the column do the coverer and supernumerary serjeant marking the base of formation, place themselves?

A.—When the deployment is on the front or rear company, the coverer takes the flank farthest from the point of *appui*: when on a central company, the reverse flank.

Q. 10.—If the column is to deploy on its *front* company, how will the captain of that company, and of the company next in rear, proceed when “QUICK MARCH” is given to the remainder? C.

A.—The captain of the front company will dress it, give “*Eyes front*”; and take post. The captain of the company next in rear will stand fast, allowing it to move on till its flank is clear; he will then, moving out to the front, give “*Front turn*”, and when it is 2 paces from the alignment “*Halt, dress up*”.

Q. 11.—How will the remaining companies be led up into line?

A.—Each captain, when he hears “*Front turn*” given to the company which will precede him into line, will halt till his inner flank is clear: he will then, placing himself on that flank, give “*Front turn*”.

When about 4 paces from the alignment, he will run out, giving "*Halt, dress up*"; dress his men from the 2nd file beyond the coverer of the last-formed company, give "*Eyes front*", and take post.

- c. Q. 12.—Who will lead each company when its captain halts?

A.—The covering-serjeant.

- C. Q. 13.—Should any captain allow his company to get too far, before he gives "*Front turn*", what must be done by the succeeding captain?

A.—He must give that command as much too soon, as the captain of the preceding company gave it too late.

- C. Q. 14.—If the deployment is on the *rear* company, when will the named company and those in its front be marched up into line?

A.—When they are cleared by the companies in front of them.

Q. 15.—In what time will the named company move up into line?

A.—In *double* time, in order that it may be dressed on the base before any of the other companies arrive in line.

Q. 16.—How do the companies move, in a deployment on a *central* company?

A.—The companies in rear of the named one, as when the deployment is on the front company; those in front, and the company itself, as in a deployment on the rear company.

- C. Q. 17.—How does the colour-party, in each case, get to its place in line; and by whom will it be dressed?

A.—It faces into the required direction when the companies form fours, steps off on the word "*QUICK MARCH*", and deploys independently. When the deployment is on the front company, the colour-party is dressed by whichever of the two centre captains comes up into line farthest from the point of *appui*.

Q. 18.—When does the supernumerary rank of each company correct its distance from the rear rank? **L. E.**

A.—If the formation is on the front company, it steps back as its rear is cleared by the companies deploying: if on the rear company, it gains its distance as it halts in line.

Q. 19.—When do the coverers, except the coverer of the named company, run out to give their points? **c.**

A.—The coverer next in rear, or (in a central formation) the coverers next in front and rear, of the named company, on the word “FORM YOURS,—”: the remainder, when they arrive at 20 paces from the alignment.

Q. 20.—Suppose right in front, to which of the captains would the caution to deploy in *inverted order* apply, and how would the serjeants giving the base points face? **C. c.**

A.—The captains in rear of the named company would change flanks; the serjeants giving the base points would face to the left.

Q. 21.—Can a *double* column be deployed into line?

A.—Yes; when closed to quarter distance.

Q. 22.—When the deployment is on the two front companies (or subdivisions), by whom will the base points be given? **c.**

A.—By the centre serjeant, and the coverers of the two centre companies, as in the formation of line to the front by echellon.

Q. 23.—In what case will it be necessary for a double column to deploy both wings in the same direction?

A.—When it moves up to either extremity, instead of to the centre, of the intended alignment.

Q. 24.—On which of its companies (or subdivisions) will each wing deploy?

A.—The wing that deploys *first*, on its rear company or subdivision: the other wing, on its front company or subdivision.

C. L. Q. 25.—In deploying from double column of *subdivisions* to one flank, what will be done on the caution by the captain and lieutenant of each company in the wing that deploys first?

A.—They will change places, so that the captain may lead the subdivision that will first arrive in line.

Q. 26.—How will the lieutenants act, on leading their subdivisions up into line?

A.—After giving the word "*Halt, dress up*", they will fall back into the supernumerary rank.

Section 54.—*A Battalion in Line changing Front by the intermediate formation of open Column.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 43)

Q. 1.—How is the front of a line changed by the intermediate formation of open column?

A.—By forming open column on a named company; and wheeling into line.

Q. 2.—When will the column be formed *right*, and when *left*, in front?

A.—When the change of front is to be to the right, the column will be formed left in front; and *vice versa*.

Q. 3.—What may be necessary, before the formation of the column?

A.—If the new line is to be formed obliquely, the company on which the column is to be formed must wheel back till it is perpendicular to the new alignment.

C. Q. 4.—By whose command, and when, will the named company (if necessary) wheel back?

A.—By command of its captain, on the caution, or as soon as he has changed his flank.

Q. 5.—How will the captain know whether to wheel it back, and how will he give his word? C.

A.—If the change of front is not to be at right angles to the old line, the battalion-commander, in specifying the company of formation in his caution, will add “WHICH WILL WHEEL BACK ON ITS RIGHT (or LEFT)”. The captain, before giving his word, will face towards the company and step back one pace.

Q. 6.—When will the named company be wheeled back on its right, and when on its left?

A.—It will be wheeled back on its right if the change of front is to be to the right; and *vice versa*.

Q. 7.—What rule will be observed by the captain of the named company about changing his flank: and how will he order the company to wheel?

A.—He will change, on the caution, to that which will be its pivot flank in column: he will order the company to wheel ‘*On the move*’.

Q. 8.—In these changes of front, which will be the point of *appui* of the new line?

A.—That flank of the named company which is the point of intersection of the old and new lines.

Q. 9.—If the change of front is on a flank company, say the *right*, obliquely to the old line, by whom will the direction of the new alignment be indicated?

A.—By the supernumerary serjeant of the named company, who will, as usual in formation of column, give a point 6 paces from its pivot flank.

Q. 10.—When the change of front is on a central company, and obliquely to the old line, by whom is the new direction given? C.

A.—By the covering-serjeant of the named company, who will be marking the pivot flank of the company that is to stand next in front of his own.

Section 55.—*A Battalion in Column forming Square.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 44-46.)

Q. 1.—What is the object of forming square; and how many ranks deep are squares formed?

A.—Squares are formed to resist attacks of cavalry, or to protect baggage, &c., against infantry only. In the first case they are four-deep, in the second two-deep.

Q. 2.—When an open column, halted, is required to form square, four-deep, on its *front* company, what caution or command will be given?

A.—The caution "ON THE FRONT COMPANY, FORM SQUARE": followed by the command "QUICK (or DOUBLE) MARCH".

C.L.E. Q. 3.—On the word "MARCH," how do the officers and men of the front company move?

A.—Its flank files face outwards; and the captain, coverer, and supernumeraries run to the rear of the next company.

Q. 4.—Will any command be given to the next company, as it closes up?

A.—No; it will halt, and its flank files face outwards, without word of command.

Q. 5.—What command will be given to the companies that are to form the side faces of the square?

A.—"*Sections outwards*".

C. Q. 6.—By whom, and when, will it be given?

A.—By their respective captains, as each arrives at quarter distance from the company in his front.

Q. 7.—Will the sections, when they have wheeled the quarter circle, get the word "*Halt, dress*"?

A.—No: on completing the wheel, the men will halt without any command; the 2nd section of each company closing on the 1st, and the 3rd on the 4th, and all touching to the front of the square.

Q. 8.—How will the two rear companies of the C. column move?

A.—As they successively close up, their respective captains will give "*Halt. Right-about face*"; on which they will face-about, and their flank files will then face outwards.

Q. 9.—When do the captains, covering-serjeants, C.L.E. and supernumeraries of those two companies run into c. square?

A.—The moment the 3rd company from the rear gets "*Sections outwards*".

Q. 10.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—It inclines, during the march, to the centre of the company it is following: wheeling up with the pivot subdivision on the word "*Sections outwards*", and halting in rear of it.

Q. 11.—When an open column, halted, is required to form square on the rear company, what caution and command will be given; and who will move?

A.—"ON THE REAR COMPANY, FORM SQUARE. RIGHT-ABOUT FACE": on which the whole column will face-about.

Q. 12.—On the following word "*QUICK (or DOUBLE) MARCH*", how will the formation proceed?

A.—As when square is formed on the proper front company, with this exception:—each of the side-face companies, instead of getting the word "*Sections outwards*" as it arrives at quarter distance from the last halted company, will close on that company and then get "*Front turn. Sections outwards*": the colour-party also turning to the front, with the company in whose proper rear it is marching, before it wheels into its place in square.

Q. 13.—What command will be given to the two C. rear companies, as they close up?

A.—"*Halt, front*".

Q. 14.—When will the captains, coverers, and C.L.E. supernumeraries of those companies run on into c. square?

A.—When the 3rd company from the proper front gets "*Sections outwards*".

- C. Q. 15.—If an open column *on the march* is ordered to form square on its leading company, what will be done by the captain of that company?

A.—He will give it "*Halt, dress*"; and, together with his coverer and the supernumeraries, run to the rear of the 2nd company.

Q. 16.—If an open column, say right in front, is to form square on the *centre*, what will be the caution?

A.—"ON THE LEFT - CENTRE COMPANY, FORM SQUARE".

- C. Q. 17.—What command will follow, and how will the formation proceed?

A.—"RIGHT WING, RIGHT-ABOUT FACE QUICK (or DOUBLE) MARCH": on which last word the captain of the named company will give "*Sections outwards*". The other companies of the left wing will move as when square is formed on the front company: the companies of the right wing, as when square is formed on the rear company.

Q. 18.—What difference would it make, were the column *left* in front?

A.—The formation would be on the *right-centre* company.

Q. 19.—When an open column *taking ground to a flank by fours* is required to form square, on which company will the square be formed?

A.—On the left-centre or right-centre company, according as right or left is in front.

- C. Q. 20.—What will be the caution and command; and when will the named company get "*Sections outwards*"?

A.—"ON THE LEFT (or RIGHT) CENTRE COMPANY, FORM SQUARE. WINGS INWARDS TURN": the captain of the named company giving "*Sections outwards*" the moment his company has turned to its front.

Q. 21.—What difference is there between the for-

mation of square on the front company from *open*, and from *quarter-distance*, column?

A.—In the formation from quarter-distance column, the *battalion-commander* gives “SECTIONS OUTWARDS” as the 2nd company closes on the 1st.

Q. 22.—On the caution to “FORM SQUARE”, how will the colour-party move?

A.—It will close (or, if on the march, incline) to the centre of the company in its front; so that it may not impede the wheel of the sections of the company next in rear.

Q. 23.—When do the captains, covering-serjeants, C.L.E. and supernumeraries, of the two rear companies, move into square? c.

A.—When the side-face companies get “SECTIONS OUTWARDS”.

Q. 24.—May a quarter-distance column also form square on its rear company, or on the centre?

A.—No: there would not be time for the necessary words of command: a column at that distance will, therefore, always form square on its proper front company.

Q. 25.—Suppose the column is retiring, or taking ground to a flank in fours?

A.—It will be ordered to turn to the front before the caution to form square is given.

Q. 26.—How does a *double* column of companies form square? C.

A.—If consisting of 10, or more, companies, it will form as a single column forming on the front company: except that the side-face companies will wheel outwards by *subdivisions*.

Q. 27.—But if the column consists of less than 10 companies: suppose of *six*?

A.—The *battalion-commander* will first give the order to form four-deep, and close to the centre. On the following caution to “FORM SQUARE” (or, if halted, on the command “QUICK MARCH”), the two front companies

will be halted (or stand fast), forming the front face: the two next companies will move on till they arrive at *subdivision* distance from those in their front, and will then be ordered to wheel outwards; thus forming the side faces. The two rear companies, having closed on the flanks of the side faces, will be ordered to halt and face to the right-about.

Q. 28.—How does a double column of *subdivisions* form square?

A.—It will form on its two front *subdivisions*, as a single column of companies forming on its front *company*.

Q. 29.—When a double column forms square, how does the colour-party get into its place in square?

A.—By doubling round the flank of the two companies (or subdivisions) immediately in its rear: when the column consists of less than 10 companies, the colour-party will remain in its place.

Q. 30.—Where, and how, are the mounted officers and the serjeant-major employed, when square is being formed?

A.—At drill they may remain outside, to superintend the dressing: in action they would, of course, move inside.

Q. 31.—In all the formations described above, what is the rule with respect to *Riflemen* fixing their swords?

A.—They will fix swords without word of command on getting "*Halt*" or "*Halt. Right-about face*"; the men who halt without word of command fixing, as they halt of themselves. When square is formed on the front company (or two front subdivisions) from the halt, the men of those companies (or subdivisions) will fix swords when the word "*QUICK MARCH*" is given to the remainder.

Q. 32.—How does a close column form square?

A.—If attacked so suddenly that it cannot open to quarter distance and form square in the regular way, it may prepare for cavalry as a company in close column of sections.

Section 56.—*A Square preparing for Cavalry.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 46.)

Q. 1.—What caution is given when a square is to resist cavalry, and who will move?

A.—“PREPARE FOR CAVALRY”: on which the 2nd and 4th ranks each close up a pace of 9 inches.

Q. 2.—What will be done on the following word “READY”?

A.—The men will move as already explained for a *company square**.

Q. 3.—When, and how, should the standing ranks fire?

A.—The moment the square is formed, the battalion-commander, having given the caution “FILE-FIRING FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT, or BOTH FLANKS) OF THE — FACE (or FACES)”, will order the ‘*Commence firing*’ to be sounded.

Q. 4.—How will the files of the firing face (or faces) act, when the ‘*Cease firing*’ is sounded?

A.—Those files that may be at the ‘ready’ will half-cock, and shoulder: those who are unloaded will complete their loading, and shoulder. *Riflemen* will come to the ‘order’ instead of the ‘shoulder’.

Q. 5.—What command will the kneeling ranks receive, if required to fire?

A.—“KNEELING RANKS (or KNEELING RANKS OF THE — FACE) FIRE A VOLLEY. AT — YARDS, READY.—PRESENT” from the battalion-commander.

Q. 6.—How will those ranks proceed after firing?

A.—They will resume the position of defence against cavalry until they get the word “LOAD”; when they will spring up to the right half-face, and go on with their loading.

* Sec. 24, Q. 9.

Q. 7.—What is done next?

A.—When the ranks that knelt have re-loaded, the battalion-commander will give “SHOULDER ARMS”, or (to *Riflemen*) “ORDER ARMS”.

Q. 8.—If the kneeling ranks of the square have not been ordered to fire, on what word of command will they rise?

A.—On the word “SHOULDER (*or ORDER*) ARMS”.

Q. 9.—When will the rear-rank men resume their proper distance from the front ranks?

A.—As they come to the ‘shoulder’ or ‘order’.

Section 57.—*A Battalion in Square re-forming Column or Double Column.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 47.)

C.I.E. Q. 1.—When a square formed from a column of companies, or from a double column of subdivisions, is to be reduced, what caution or command is given; and who will move?

A.—The caution “RE-FORM COLUMN” (preceded, in the case of *Riflemen*, by the command “UNFIX SWORDS”). On that caution the rear sections of the side faces step back to the wheeling distance of the sections in their front, the supernumeraries, colour-party, &c., in their rear stepping back at the same time; the pivot men of the front and rear sections of those faces face to the proper front of the column; and the flank men of the two front and two rear companies face respectively to the proper front and proper rear.

Q. 2.—Which will be the pivot men of the side-face sections?

A.—The *right-hand* men of the sections forming the right face of the square, the *left-hand* men of the sections forming the left face.

Q. 3.—What command is next given ; and its effect ? C.L.E.

A.—“QUICK MARCH” : on which the captains, covers, and supernumeraries move to their respective posts in column ; the side-face sections wheel back on their pivot-men ; and the front company (or two front subdivisions), and the two rear companies (or four rear subdivisions), move off to quarter distance. c.

Q. 4.—What further commands will be given ? C. L.

A.—The two companies (or four subdivisions) of the rear face will get “*Halt, front, dress*” ; the front company (or two front subdivisions) “*Halt, dress*” ; as they acquire their distance. The side-face sections will get “*Halt, dress*”, when they have wheeled back into column.

Q. 5.—From whom ?

A.—From the captains, if the square was formed from column of companies : from the respective *left-wing* subdivision leaders, if the square was formed from double column of subdivisions.

Q. 6.—When a square formed from double column of subdivisions re-forms column, how does the colour-party get to its place in rear of the two front subdivisions ?

A.—By doubling round the flank of the two subdivisions immediately in its front.

Q. 7.—How is a square formed from *double column of companies*, reduced ?

A.—If the square was formed from a double column of 10, or more, companies, it will re-form column on the same principle as when formed from single column ; the side faces wheeling back by *subdivisions*, and the two front and four rear companies moving out to *subdivision* distance. If formed from a column of less than 10 companies, the flank men of the two front and two rear companies will face respectively to the front and rear, on the caution : on the word “QUICK MARCH” the side faces will wheel back by *companies* into column, and the two rear companies

will move off to, and halt and front at, subdivision distance: the column will then be ordered to re-form two-deep.

Q. 8.—How will the colour-party move?

A.—It will stand fast.

Q. 9.—Where, and how, are the mounted officers and the serjeant-major employed, while a square is re-forming column?

A.—The major of the front wing, or, in double column, the junior major, corrects the covering; the other mounted officers and the serjeant-major, on the reverse flank of the column, superintend the dressing of the companies.

Section 58.—*A Battalion in Line forming Square.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 48.)

Q. 1.—How does a battalion in line form square?

A.—By forming either a quarter-distance column on a named company, or a double column of subdivisions on the two centre subdivisions; and then forming square on the front company, or two front subdivisions, in the usual way.

Q. 2.—If the intermediate formation is to be double column of subdivisions, at what distance will the column be formed?

A.—The caution will state that it is to be formed at quarter distance.

Q. 3.—If the intermediate formation is to be single column, on what company will the column generally be formed?

A.—On the right-centre or left-centre company.

Q. 4.—How will line be re-formed?

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A.—The square will re-form column (or double column) in the usual way; the column will then be deployed into line.

Q. 5.—If a battalion *advancing* in line were required to form square, would it be halted in order to do so?

A.—No; it would be wheeled into open column of companies, and square then formed on the leading company.

Section 59.—*A Battalion forming Company Squares; and re-forming Companies.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 49.)

Q. 1.—What caution will be given when a battalion is to form independent company squares?

A.—“*FORM COMPANY SQUARES*”.

Q. 2.—How, and by whose command, will each company form square? C.

A.—Each company will form close column of sections and company square by command of its captain: who will give “*Form close column of sections. Quick march.—Prepare for cavalry: Ready*”.

Q. 3.—By whom will the companies be ordered to fire?

A.—By the captains, when the ‘*Commence firing*’ is sounded.

Q. 4.—How, and by whose command, will the original formation be resumed?

A.—On the caution “*RE-FORM COMPANIES*”, each captain will give “*Kneeling ranks: shoulder (or order) arms. Re-form company. Quick march*”.

Q. 5.—What command should *Riflemen* first receive?

A.—“*Unfix swords*”.

Section 60.—*A Square marching in any direction.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 51.)

Q. 1.—Can a battalion square be moved, without first being re-formed into column?

A.—Yes.

Q. 2.—What caution will be given, and who will move?

A.—“THE SQUARE WILL ADVANCE (RETIRE, or MOVE TO THE RIGHT or LEFT)”, on which the serjeant-major will place himself on the flank that will direct, ready to superintend the direction.

Q. 3.—Which flank will direct?

A.—In advancing or retiring, the proper left; in moving to a flank, the flank nearest the proper front.

Q. 4.—What command will follow the caution; and to which face, or faces, of the square will it apply?

A.—“INWARDS FACE”; on which the face that is to lead will stand fast, the three others facing into the named direction.

Q. 5.—When the square gets the word “HALT”, what is done?

A.—The men halt and face outwards without word of command; then remain steady, unless ordered to close or dress.

Section 61.—*A Battalion forming Square Two-deep; and re-forming Column.*

(F. E., IV., Sec. 52.)

Q. 1.—How will a battalion stand for the formation of a two-deep square?

A.—In column of companies; or in double column of companies or subdivisions; at company or subdivision distance.

Q. 2.—Why cannot the square be formed from column at less than subdivision distance?

A.—Because it would then be four-deep instead of two-deep.

Q. 3.—What differences are there in the formation of two-deep and four-deep squares?

A.—In a two-deep square formed from column of companies, or from double column of subdivisions, the front company (or two front subdivisions), only, of the column will form the front face, the rear company (or two rear subdivisions), only, the rear face: and the side-face companies, *i. e.* all the remainder, wheel outwards by subdivisions instead of sections. If the formation is from double column of companies, the two front, and two rear, companies will form the front and rear faces of the square; the remainder of the column wheeling outwards by *companies*.

Q. 4.—How will column be re-formed?

A.—The front face will stand fast; the side faces wheeling back into line, the rear face moving off to its original distance.

Q. 5.—If a two-deep square is to move, what commands will first be given?

A.—The side-face companies will be ordered to form fours in the required direction; the face that will be in rear, to face-about.

Section 62.—*Oblique Echelon Movements and Formations.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 53-58.)

Q. 1.—How is an oblique echelon formed from line, in order to take ground diagonally to the front?

A.—By wheeling forward the companies, if the echelon is to be formed of companies, any degree less than the quarter circle; if the echelon is to be formed of subdivisions or sections, the wheel will always be the eighth of a circle.

Q. 2.—When a battalion is required to wheel into echelon of *companies* to either flank, on fixed pivots, what caution is given?

A.—“WHEEL INTO ECHELLOON OF COMPANIES TO THE RIGHT (*OR LEFT*)”.

C. Q. 3.—Who will move on the caution?

A.—The major nearest the named flank of the line, will move up on that flank; and if the echelon is to be formed to the *left*, the captains change flanks.

C. c. Q. 4.—On which flank of their company will each captain and his covering-serjeant march, while in echelon?

A.—The captain on the inner, the coverer on the outer flank.

Q. 5.—Which is the ‘inner’ flank of a company wheeled forward from line into echelon?

A.—That on which it wheels into echelon.

C. c. Q. 6.—What is the next word given; and its effect?

A.—“COMPANIES, — PACES TO THE RIGHT (*OR LEFT*) WHEEL”: on which the captain, coverer, and pivot file of each company will move as in the same movement when the company is singly formed*; except that the

* Sec. 9, Q. 2-5.

coverers, before taking their paces from the 8th files, will glance to the serjeant on the named flank, and take the time from him.

Q. 7.—Will the coverers, when they have taken c.
their paces, be dressed?

A.—Any slight correction in their dressing that may be necessary, will be made by the major on the named flank.

Q. 8.—When a company is in echelon, at what L. E.
distance is the supernumerary rank?

A.—One pace.

Q. 9.—Who will guide the battalion while moving C.
in echelon of companies?

A.—The captain of the leading company.

Q. 10.—To which flank will each company leader look for distance and oblique covering; and will he keep his own distance or that of the company in front?

A.—He will look to the inner flank, and keep the distance of the company in his front.

Q. 11.—Where do the mounted officers march?

A.—The major nearest the directing flank places himself in rear of the captain of the leading company, whose direction he will superintend: the other major and the adjutant look to the covering of the line of pivots.

Q. 12.—How is a battalion wheeled into echelon of subdivisions or sections?

A.—Always on moveable pivots.

Q. 13.—What is the rule about forming echelon of companies on fixed pivots?

A.—It is never to be so formed except on regimental parades.

Q. 14.—What caution and command will be given when a battalion in line is to wheel forward into echelon of companies, subdivisions, or sections, on moveable pivots, say from the *halt*?

A.—“ TAKE GROUND TO THE RIGHT, *or* LEFT, IN ECHELLON OF COMPANIES (SUBDIVISIONS, *or* SECTIONS). ON THE MOVE, BY COMPANIES (SUBDIVISIONS, *or* SECTIONS), RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL. QUICK MARCH.—FORWARD”.

- C. c. Q. 15.—When will the captain and coverer of each company move to their posts in echelon?

A.—If the echelon is one of *companies*, the captain, if not already there, will change to his inner flank on the caution; the coverer falling in on the outer flank at the word “FORWARD”. In an echelon of *subdivisions* or *sections*, to whichever flank formed, both captain and coverer retain the places they occupy in line.

- Q. 16.—Will the same rules apply when the wheel into echelon is made on the march?

A.—Yes.

- C. Q. 17.—By whom will an echelon of subdivisions, or sections, be led; and who will be responsible for distance and dressing?

A.—The echelon will be led by the captain or the pivot man of the leading subdivision (or section) according as right or left is leading. In the former case the captain of each company will keep the dressing and distance of his right subdivision (or section), the left subdivision (or each of the other sections) being led by its pivot man; in the latter the pivot men of all the subdivisions (or sections) will be responsible for dressing and distance.

- Q. 18.—When a battalion wheels into echelon, how will the colour-party move?

A.—It will wheel up, and form an independent section; occupying the same position whether the echelon is formed of companies, subdivisions, or sections.

- Q. 19.—Suppose a battalion is required to wheel into echelon to the rear?

A.—It will be faced-about; and the companies (sub-divisions, or sections) wheeled forward, rear rank in front.

Q. 20.—Should an echelon of companies be halted, and required to wheel back into a line parallel to that from which it was formed, what caution is given?

A.—“RE-FORM LINE”.

Q. 21.—On that caution, what will be done by the covering-serjeants? c.

A.—If not already on the right of their companies, they change to that flank, and keep their captains' places in line.

Q. 22.—How will the captains and pivot men move? C.

A.—The captains will take a pace to their front, and face towards their companies; the pivot men will face into the line, raising their disengaged hand, and be dressed by the major on the directing flank.

Q. 23.—When do the captains take post, and how will the colour-party get to its place, in line?

A.—The captains take post when they have halted and dressed their men in line, and given “*Eyes front*”. The colour-party will wheel back into line, with the companies, on the word “QUICK MARCH”; and take up its dressing with the company that wheels back to it.

Q. 24.—May line be re-formed in like manner, *on the march*?

A.—Yes: the captains marking time, and their companies wheeling back on them into line.

Q. 25.—When will the captains, if the wheel into echelon was to the *left*, change to their right flanks?

A.—On the word “FORWARD”, given on the completion of the wheels back into line.

Q. 26.—Suppose line is to be formed *obliquely* on the prolongation of the front company as it stands in the echelon, what must first be done?

A.—The remaining companies must wheel back, on their inner flanks, half the number of paces they originally wheeled from line into echelon.

Q. 27.—If the remaining companies already stand at the degree of echelon necessary for forming in the intended direction, what will be done previously to marching them up into line?

A.—The front company of the echelon will be wheeled forward on its inner flank the same number of paces it originally wheeled from line into echelon: the remaining companies standing fast.

Q. 28.—In what case will all the companies, except that of formation, have to be wheeled *forward* before they can be marched up into line; and how many paces will they wheel?

A.—If the company of formation, in wheeling into the new alignment, takes *more* paces than the number it originally wheeled into echelon, the remaining companies must be wheeled up half the number of those extra paces.

Q. 29.—Under what rule do those three cases come; and what is the object of the rule?

A.—Under the rule that the company of formation must be wheeled up from the original alignment at double the angle that the remaining companies are wheeled; or, the remaining companies be wheeled to half the angle that the company of formation is wheeled. The object of the rule is to place those companies *perpendicular to the lines by which they must march to their points of formation*.

Q. 30.—Suppose an echelon originally formed by the companies wheeling 6 paces forward to the right from line, is required to form line on its front company as it stands; what caution will be given?

A.—“FORM LINE ON THE FRONT COMPANY”: followed by “REMAINING COMPANIES, THREE PACES ON THE RIGHT BACKWARD WHEEL”.

Q. 31.—Who will move on the first caution?

A.—The adjutant will move out to the left of the new alignment, to give the distant point.

Q. 32.—When will the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the company of formation give the base points? c.

A.—When the remaining companies have wheeled into echelon, been dressed, and got "*Eyes front*".

[Q. 33.—Suppose the *company of formation* were wheeled up, when would its coverer and supernumerary serjeant place themselves as base points in front of it?

A.—When it had wheeled up the ordered number of paces, and got the word "*Halt*".]

Q. 34.—How do the captain and coverer of each of the remaining companies proceed, when those companies, on the word "*FORM LINE: QUICK MARCH*", march up into line? C. c.

A.—Precisely as when the rear companies of an open column move up to form line on its front company.

Q. 35.—For what other purpose, besides taking ground to the front and a flank, is the oblique echelon used?

A.—For changing the front of a line.

Q. 36.—May the echelon, in that case, be composed either of companies, subdivisions, or sections?

A.—No; it will invariably be formed of *companies*.

Q. 37.—On what company can the change of front be made?

A.—On any company, or on the centre of the battalion; the caution, in each case, stating which flank is to be thrown forward or back.

Q. 38.—When the formation is—according to the general rule—to be *on moveable pivots*, by whom, and when, will the base company be wheeled into the new alignment? C.

A.—By its captain, on the caution.

Q. 39.—Will he order the company to wheel ‘*On the move*’?

A.—He will when the change of front is to be at less than a right angle.

Q. 40.—When the battalion-commander intends the line to change front at right angles, what will his caution be?

A.—To the usual caution that the right (or left) is to be “thrown forward (or back)”, he will add the words “THE QUARTER CIRCLE”.

C. Q. 41.—If the formation is on either of the flank companies, suppose the right, and the opposite flank of the line is to be thrown *back*; by what command will the captain of the company of formation wheel it into the required direction?

A.—“*On the right backward wheel. Right-about face. Left wheel: Quick march*”, or “*Right-about face. On the move, left wheel: Quick march*”, according as the change of front is to be at right angles, or oblique, to the old line.

Q. 42.—When a battalion *on the march* is ordered to change front on either flank company without halting, how will the named company wheel?

A.—At the double, that it may be halted and dressed in time for the remaining companies to form upon it.

Q. 43.—When the change of front is on a flank company, the opposite flank thrown *forward*, how do the remaining companies, having been wheeled into echelon and got the word “FORWARD”, form up into the new line?

A.—Precisely as the rear companies of an open column forming line on its front company.

Q. 44.—If the opposite flank is to be thrown *back*, and the remaining companies consequently wheel into echelon rear rank in front, how will they come up into line?

A.—As when an open column forms line on its *rear* company.

Q. 45.—What caution and command will the remaining companies receive?

A.—If a flank is to be thrown forward, “ON THE MOVE, RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL. QUICK MARCH.—FORWARD”: if thrown back, “RIGHT-ABOUT FACE. ON THE MOVE, LEFT (*or* RIGHT) WHEEL. QUICK MARCH.—FORWARD”.

Q. 46.—How will the colour-party move into line?

A.—As an independent section in the echelon: and will be dressed by the captain of the centre company that wheels up on it into line.

Q. 47.—When the change of front is on a central company, how will the captain of that company order it to wheel: and from which flank will he dress it? C.

A.—He will order it to wheel “*On the centre*”, and dress it from the flank that wheels forward*.

Q. 48.—When front is changed on the centre of the battalion, by whom are the two centre companies wheeled into the new alignment; and on what pivot do they wheel?

A.—They are ordered to wheel (“*On the centre*”) by the left-centre company’s captain: the front-rank man of the inner file of the company that wheels forward being the pivot.

Q. 49.—Does the rule about giving “*On the move*” when the wheel is to be less than the quarter circle, apply equally in a formation on a central company, or on the two centre companies?

A.—Yes.

Q. 50.—Will the right-centre captain move out?

A.—No.

Q. 51.—When the change of front is on a central company, who is the pivot man?

A.—The front-rank man on the inner flank of the subdivision that is to wheel forward.

* Sec. 10, Q. 10.

- c. Q. 52.—How are the base points given?
 A.—As in the corresponding movement in company drill*.

Q. 53.—When front is changed on the two centre companies, what base points are given?

A.—The same as when line is formed from double column on the two centre companies†.

Q. 54.—Suppose the change of front is to be at right angles; what will be done, on the caution, by the coverer of the company that is to wheel forward?

A.—He will mark where its wheeling flank will rest in line.

Q. 55.—When the change of front is on the centre of the battalion, or on a central company, what commands will be given to the remaining companies?

A.—“LEFT (*or* RIGHT) WING, RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”, or “COMPANIES ON THE LEFT (*or* RIGHT), RIGHT-ABOUT FACE”; followed by “ON THE MOVE, INWARDS WHEEL. QUICK MARCH.—FORWARD”.

- C. Q. 56.—How will the companies in echelon form up in line?

A.—Those that were faced-about, as when the formation is on a flank company, the opposite flank thrown *back*: the remainder, as in the same formation with the opposite flank thrown *forward*.

- C. c. Q. 57.—When will the captains of those companies place themselves (if not already there) on their inner, and the coverers on their outer, flanks?

A.—The captains on the caution; the coverers on the word “FORWARD”.

- c. Q. 58.—Suppose the change of front is to be effected by echelon formed on *fixed* pivots, by whose command will the coverer of the company of formation wheel from the 8th file from the pivot man?

* Sec. 10, Q. 11.

† Sec. 51, Q. 6, 7.

A.—By that of the battalion-commander, who will place himself at the point of *appui*.

Q. 59.—If the change of front is to be *oblique* to the old line, will the battalion-commander specify the number of paces to be stepped by the coverer?

A.—No; he will order him to halt when he reaches the intended alignment.

Q. 60.—When the named company is to be wheeled *back* (less than the quarter circle), what rule will be observed by the battalion-commander in halting its coverer?

A.—He will halt him at sufficient distance beyond the alignment to allow for the depth of the two ranks.

Q. 61.—When will the coverers of the remaining companies commence stepping their paces? c.

A.—On the battalion-commander's word "—PACES TO THE RIGHT (*or* LEFT) WHEEL".

Q. 62.—How will the coverer of any company that is faced-about and 'thrown *back*' move?

A.—He will take his paces to the rear, and will not face-about when he halts.

Q. 63.—How may square be formed, during a change of front in echelon?

A.—All the companies may be wheeled up, towards the point of formation, into open column, and then ordered to form square on the leading company: or, the companies in echelon may form independent company squares.

Section 63.—*Direct Echellon Movements and Formations.*

(F. E., IV., Secs. 59–61.)

Q. 1.—With what object is a direct echellon formed from line?

A.—For the purpose of advancing or refusing a flank.

Q. 2.—May the echellon be formed indifferently of companies, subdivisions, or sections?

A.—No; of companies only.

Q. 3.—What will be the caution?

A.—“THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE IN DIRECT ECHELLON OF COMPANIES, AT WHEELING (*or* — PACES) DISTANCE, FROM THE RIGHT [*or* LEFT]”.

Q. 4.—In what case will the battalion-commander caution the companies to march off at wheeling distance?

A.—If he intends to change front to either flank at right angles.

C. c. Q. 5.—On which flank of their companies will the captains and coverers march?

A.—The captains on the inner flank (*viz.* that which is nearest to the preceding company); the coverers on the outer flank.

c. Q. 6.—If the companies are to advance from the *right*, how will the coverers move?

A.—They will change to the left of their companies, remaining in rear until they move out of the line.

C. c. Q. 7.—Suppose the caution is to advance from the *left*, who will move?

A.—All the captains change to the left of the rear rank of their companies: each covering-serjeant taking a pace to the rear and a side-pace to the left, to let his captain pass, and then placing himself on the right of his front rank. The supernumerary rank will close up.

Q. 8.—The captains or covering-serjeants (as the case may be) having changed flanks, what will follow? C.

A.—The captain of the company on the named flank will give "*By the ——. Quick march*" and lead straight to his front.

Q. 9.—By whose command, and when, will each of the remaining companies advance?

A.—By command of its captain; when the company that last moved off has acquired the named distance.

Q. 10.—How does the colour-party move?

A.—If the advance commences from the right, in rear of the left of the right-centre company; if from the left, in rear of the right of the left-centre company.

Q. 11.—Suppose the battalion is cautioned to "*RETIRE*" in direct echelon of companies, what is done? C. c.

A.—The companies will be faced-about in succession, and marched off one after the other at the ordered distance, by their respective captains. If the caution is to retire from the left, the captains change flanks, if from the right, the coverers.

Q. 12.—With which rank of their companies will the captains and coverers be aligned during the retreat?

A.—With the leading rank.

Q. 13.—Suppose the echelon, while advancing, is cautioned to form line on its *leading* company, what will be the duty of the captain, coverer, and supernumerary serjeant of that company?

A.—The captain will halt the company, on which the coverer and supernumerary serjeant will mark the base of formation in the usual way: the captain will then dress the company, give "*Eyes front*", and take post.

Q. 14.—Will the covering-serjeants of the other companies run out to give points? c.

A.—Yes.

Q. 15.—May line be formed on any company?

A.—Yes: the companies in front of the named one facing (or turning) to the right-about.

- c. Q. 16.—Suppose the echelon is halted and cautioned to re-form line on its *rear*, or on a *central* company; when will the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of that company give the base points?

A.—On the caution "RE-FORM LINE ON THE REAR (or NO. —) COMPANY".

- C. c. Q. 17.—Which of the captains and coverers will change flanks?

A.—Those in front of the named company.

Q. 18.—When will they change?

A.—On the command "REMAINING COMPANIES (or COMPANIES IN FRONT), RIGHT-ABOUT FACE".

- C. Q. 19.—If the echelon is *on the march* when cautioned to re-form line on the rear, or a central, company, when will the named company be ordered by its captain to halt?

A.—When "RIGHT-ABOUT TURN" is given to the remainder.

Q. 20.—If it is required to form line at right angles to the original alignment, what will be the caution and command?

A.—"FORM LINE TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT). BY COMPANIES, RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL": and, the companies having completed the quarter circle, "FORWARD". Line will then be formed on the leading company, which will be halted and dressed, in the usual way, by its captain.

- C. c. Q. 21.—Will the captains and covering-serjeants change their flanks?

A.—Yes: during the wheel.

Q. 22.—When a battalion in direct echelon is required to form line *in an oblique direction*, what will be done?

A.—The echelon will be wheeled forward into open column, and the captains directed to correct their distances and covering. The column will then be wheeled into line.

Q. 23.—When a battalion in direct echellon is required to form column on any named company, how will the movement proceed?

A.—As in the same formation from *line*.

Section 64.—*Inspection or Review of a Battalion.*

(F. E., VII., Sec. 1.)

Q. 1.—How is a battalion drawn up for review, singly?

A.—In line at open order: with the divisions of drummers formed, two-deep, on either flank of the line; the pioneers, two-deep, on the right of the drummers on the right of the line; and the staff-officers on the right of the whole.

Q. 2.—What caution or command will be given, as the reviewing officer approaches?

A.—The caution "GENERAL SALUTE"; followed by the command "PRESENT ARMS".

Q. 3.—How do the officers salute when the men C.L.E. present arms?

A.—At the 2nd motion of the 'present' they recover swords; and at the 3rd motion, lower them to the right, the point in the direction of the right foot; at the same time raising the left arm as high as the shoulder, and bringing the hand (knuckles uppermost and fingers extended) to the peak of the shako.

Q. 4.—What other compliments will be paid to the reviewing officer?

A.—The band will play, the drums beat, and the colours be allowed to fly.

Q. 5.—On what occasions will the colours invariably be *dropped*?

A.—In the presence of crowned heads, or members of the Royal family, and on the parade for the birthday of the Sovereign: the caution being "ROYAL SALUTE."

Q. 6.—In what other case may the colours have to be dropped?

A.—They are dropped to a Field-marshal; not, however, when any of the Royal family are present, or by any regiment of the Guards—unless he is colonel of it.

Q. 7.—What is the rule about the band playing “God save the Queen”?

A.—It is played twice for the Sovereign, once for other members of the Royal family.

C.L.E. Q. 8.—How do the officers act when the men get “SHOULDER ARMS”?

A.—They recover swords at the 1st motion of the ‘shoulder’, and port at the 2nd motion.

Q. 9.—Do the men stand at the ‘shoulder’ when the reviewing officer is riding down the line?

A.—Yes.

Q. 10.—Will the colours be allowed to fly; or be dropped when the reviewing officer passes?

A.—No.

C.L.E. Q. 11.—When will the battalion be directed to resume close order; and who will move on the caution and command?

A.—The caution “REAR BATTAL TAKE CLOSE ORDER” will be given while the reviewing officer is proceeding to the saluting point (a camp-colour placed in front of the centre of the line); and all the officers will face as usual, the drummers and pioneers facing inwards. On the word “MARCH” all will move to their respective posts at close order.

Q. 12.—What is done next?

A.—The line will break into open column of companies right in front, ready to march past.

Q. 13.—What points will have been previously placed?

A.—One at about a company’s wheeling distance in front of the column, another at 2 or 3 paces in rear of the column, both covered in a line clear of the

captains' left arms; two other points covered in a line 4 paces from the saluting point will mark the saluting base.

Q. 14.—When the line breaks into column, where will the drummers and pioneers take post?

A.—As the movement is preparatory to marching past, they will (instead of taking post with their companies) move, together with the band, to the head of the column.

Q. 15.—How will they be formed?

A.—The pioneers will form in a single rank in front; the band next, in two ranks; the drums, in two ranks, in rear of the band.

Q. 16.—What commands will follow?

A.—“SLOPE ARMS.—MARCH PAST IN SLOW TIME. SLOW MARCH”.

Q. 17.—How will each company and its officers, &c., **C.L.E.** wheel and march past? **c.**

A.—As in the corresponding movement in company drill*.

Q. 18.—Which will be the places of the mounted officers?

A.—The colonel, or, in his absence, the lieutenant-colonel, will be about 8 paces in front of the 2nd section of the leading company, till he approaches the saluting point; he will then salute, move out, and remain near the reviewing officer till the column has passed. The senior major will be in front of the 3rd section of the leading company, a little in rear of the commanding-officer; the remaining field officers follow 6 paces in rear of the column, the lieutenant-colonel (if not in command) being on the right, the junior major next, and the adjutant on the left.

Q. 19.—Do all the mounted officers salute as they approach the reviewing officer?

A.—Yes; in marching past in slow time.

* Sec. 13.

Q. 20.—Do the staff-officers or staff-serjeants, or does the musketry instructor, march past?

A.—The musketry instructor does, with his own company: the others do not.

Q. 21.—Where is the serjeant-major posted?

A.—In rear of the 4th file from the right of the leading company.

Q. 22.—When does the band commence playing?

A.—When the leading company gets "*Forward, by the right*" on the completion of its 2nd wheel.

Q. 23.—How will it move when it arrives in front of the reviewing officer?

A.—It will turn to the left, wheel to the right, halt and front opposite to him, and continue playing until the rear of the column has passed.

Q. 24.—How will the colour-party move?

A.—It will change flank at the 2nd wheel of the right-centre company, and dress with the supernumerary rank of that company when it takes open order.

Q. 25.—What is done with the colours when passing the reviewing officer?

A.—They are cast loose, or lowered to persons entitled to that honour*.

Q. 26.—When will the colour-party change back to the rear of the proper pivot flank of the right-centre company?

A.—When the company is making its 3rd wheel.

Q. 27.—When all the companies have passed the reviewing officer, what command will be given?

A.—"BREAK INTO QUICK TIME—QUICK".

Q. 28.—How does a column march past in *quick time*?

A.—Each company moves as in the corresponding movement in company drill†: the colour-party simply

* See A. to Q. 5, 6.

† Sec. 13.

changes flank at the 2nd and 3rd wheels; the colours are not cast loose or lowered.

Q. 29.—In what case, only, do the mounted officers salute?

A.—When the battalion has not marched past in slow time.

Q. 30.—What will be the caution and command when a battalion is to march past in quick, without having first marched past in slow, time?

A.—“**MARCH PAST IN QUICK TIME. QUICK MARCH**”.

Q. 31.—When the battalion, having marched past in slow and quick time, or in quick time only, arrives on its original ground, what commands will be given?

A.—“**BATTALION, HALT. LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE. QUICK MARCH**”.

Q. 32.—Line having been formed, what is done next?

A.—The battalion-commander, having directed the men to order arms, unfix bayonets, and stand at ease, will give the caution “**MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISE, TAKING THE WORD FROM THE SENIOR MAJOR**”: and will then proceed to the rear of the line; the senior major moving out to the front, and taking command.

Q. 33.—What caution and commands will the senior major give?

A.—Having ordered the men to take out their muzzle-stoppers, called them to attention, and directed them to shoulder arms, he will give “**FOR MANUAL EXERCISE, REAR RANK TAKE OPEN ORDER. MARCH**”.

Q. 34.—On that caution and command how do the **C.L.E.** officers and covering-serjeants move? c.

A.—The captains face to the right on the caution; and on the word “**MARCH**”, move to 6 paces in rear of the centre of their companies. The supernumerary officers step back with the supernumerary rank on the word “**MARCH**”. Each coverer takes a side-pace to the left on the caution; moving up on the right of the front rank of his company when his captain has passed to the rear.

Q. 35.—When the senior major opens the ranks, do the remaining field-officers, and the band, drums, and pioneers stand fast?

A.—Yes.

Q. 36.—The colour-party?

A.—Will also stand fast: the colours being kept at the 'order' and furled.

c. Q. 37.—Do the covering-serjeants perform the Manual and Platoon with the men?

A.—No; they remain at the 'shoulder'.

C. Q. 38.—When the ranks are closed after the Manual, will the captains resume their posts in line?

A.—No; they will merely take 2 paces to their front.

C. c. Q. 39.—When will the captains and coverers take post in line?

A.—On the major's word "STAND AT EASE" at the end of the Platoon.

Q. 40.—How will the senior major proceed when he has given that word?

A.—Having first directed the men—unless they are to load—to replace their muzzle-stoppers, he will fall back to his proper post in rear of the line. The battalion-commander will then advance and take the orders of the reviewing officer.

Q. 41.—How does a battalion advance *in review order*?

A.—Having been formed in line at open order, on its original position, it advances in slow time, the band and drums playing, till within 30 or 40 paces of the reviewing general. It is then halted and ordered to salute, after which it is directed to shoulder, and waits for orders.

APPENDIX.

DEFINITIONS AND DERIVATIONS.

- Alignment* . . . The imaginary straight line lying between any two points on which a line may be formed, or the pivot flank of a column dressed.
- Appui, Point of* . From the French *appui*, a support. That point in an alignment from which a formation is regulated.
- Base Point* . . . The point given when column is formed on a flank company from line; and when a column closes on, or opens out from, its front or rear company.
- Base Points* . . . The points given by the coverer and supernumerary serjeant of the company of formation when line is formed on any one company; by the centre serjeant and the coverers of the two centre companies when the formation is on the centre of the battalion.
- Battalion* . . . A regiment; or any one battalion of a regiment consisting of two (or more) battalions. "The unit of the modern tactical system".
- Brigade* . . . [Fr.: *brigade*. Ital.: *brigata*.] Two, or more, regiments (or battalions of different regiments) acting together under the command of one officer, termed a Brigadier.

Cadence . . . The Time of Marching. The lengths of the plummets used for swinging the different cadences are as follows:—

	Inches.	100ths.
For <i>Slow</i> time .	24	. 96
„ <i>Quick</i> time .	11	. 66
„ <i>Double</i> time .	6	. 26

Column . . . A succession or row of companies, subdivisions, or sections, each arranged in the same manner.

Defile . . . From the French *défilé*. A narrow pass.

Deployment . . . From the French *déployer*, literally 'to display, unfold'.

Diagonal March. A march by which ground is taken at once to a flank and to the front, at an angle of 45° with the perpendicular direction of the original front.

Double Column . Two separate successions or rows of companies (or parts of companies), one on the flank of the other.

"*Dress*" . . . From the French *dresser*, 'to straighten'. The word given to the men of a company (subdivision, or section), to correct their alignment on being halted after a movement.

Drill From an obsolete French word *drille*, 'a soldier'. Instruction and practice of military movements. "All drill may be carried on as a series of changes on the different elements: Line, column, square: Line, square, column: Column, line, square, &c." —*Aide Mémoire*.

Echelon . . . From the French *échelon*, literally 'a round of a ladder.' A formation in which the successive companies of a battalion are placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same

alignment. An echelon is termed 'direct' or 'oblique', according to the position of its component parts with reference to the original front of the line.

- Evolution* . . . [Lat. : *evolutus*.] A movement by which troops change their position for attack or defence. By Tactics, as distinguished from Strategy, is meant the art of handling troops, i.e. of applying in the presence of an enemy the evolutions men have been taught at drill. Strategy, the science of conducting the great operations of war ; movements that take place out of sight of the enemy.
- File, A* . . . [Fr. : *file*.] Two men, a front-rank man and his rear-rank man.
- Inner flank* . . . In line, that flank of a company which is nearest the point of *appui* ; in oblique echelon, the flank on which it wheeled into echelon ; in direct echelon, the flank nearest to the preceding company.
- Line* The formation in which troops display their front in its whole extent, with their minimum depth of formation.
- Manceuvre* . . . See *Evolution*.
- Outer flank* . . . That opposite to the 'inner' flank.
- Pivot* The flank man on whom a company, subdivision, or section, wheels.
- Pivot flank* . . . That flank of each division of a column which, if wheeled up to, will bring it into line in its proper order.
- Platoon*. . . . From the French *peloton*, lit. 'a ball, or pellet.' The word was formerly applied to the small body of grenadiers posted at each angle of a hollow square : it is only retained in the term 'Platoon Exercise'.

- Rank* A line of men placed side by side without any intervals between them.
- Reverse flank* . . That opposite to the pivot flank.
- Section* The fourth part of a company.
- Skirmishing* . . [Fr. : *escarmouche*. Ital. : *scaramuccia*.]
Fighting in loose order ;—' Light drill '.
- Squad* [Fr. : *escouade*.] A division of a company, for purposes of interior economy ; also a small number of men formed for instruction in drill.
- Squad with intervals* . . . } A few men placed in line at arm's length apart, for recruit or setting-up drill. Or, the squad may consist of two such lines of men, the men in the second line covering the intervals between those in the first.
- Staff Officers* . . In a regiment (exclusive of mounted officers) : the Paymaster, Surgeon, Assistant - surgeon, and Quartermaster.
- Staff Serjeants* . . The Armourer - serjeant, Quartermaster-serjeant, Hospital-serjeant, Paymaster's Clerk, Orderly-room Clerk, Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry.
- Subaltern* [Fr. : *subalterne*.] Any military officer under the rank of captain.
- Subdivision* . . . The half of a company.
- Supernumerary rank* } A rank composed of subalterns and n. c. officers, 3 paces from the rear rank when a company is in line, one pace when in column or echelon.



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